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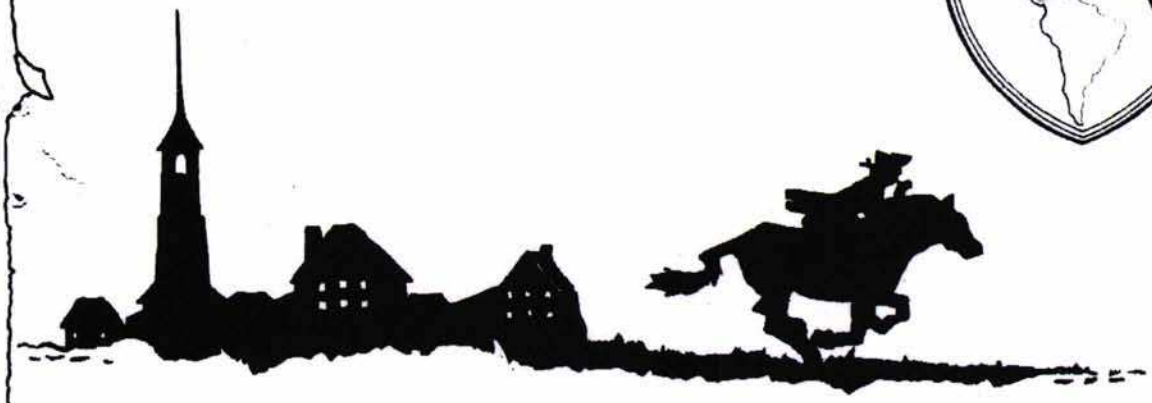

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HISTORICAL REPORT

calendar year 1976

[redacted]

Headquarters U.S. Southern Command
Chief of Staff, Major General Jon A. Norman, USAF
Date: 25 JAN 2018 Authority: EO 13526
Declassify: ___ Deny in Full: ___ Declassify in Part: _X_
Reason: Sec. 3.3(b)(1); (b)(6)
MDR: SC 16-019-MDR; (101 pages)

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND
APO NEW YORK 09826

SCJ3

18 April 1977

SUBJECT: Annual Historical Report CY 76

SEE DISTRIBUTION

In accordance with JCS SM-665-69, dated 3 October 1969, forwarded herewith is the Historical Report of the US Southern Command for Calendar Year 1976.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

(b)(6)

1 Incl
as

Director, J-3

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UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND
ANNUAL HISTORY
1976

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PART I - TOPICAL ITEMS

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PERSONNEL ORGANIZATION

KEY STAFF MEMBERS - HEADQUARTERS US SOUTHERN COMMAND

COMMANDER IN CHIEF
Lieutenant General Dennis P. McAuliffe, USA, 1 August 1975

DEPUTY COMMANDER IN CHIEF
Major General James M. Breedlove, USAF, 31 December 1975

CHIEF OF STAFF
(b)(6) 23 August 1975
(b)(6) 15 June 1976
(b)(6) 28 September 1976

DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF
(b)(6) 31 December 1975

DIRECTOR OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
(b)(6) 22 July 1975
(b)(6) 2 August 1976
(b)(6) 30 August 1976
Navy

DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE, J-2
(b)(6) 16 January 1975
27 July 1976

DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS, J-3
(b)(6) 3 June 1974
22 June 1976

DIRECTOR OF LATIN AMERICAN MILITARY AFFAIRS
(b)(6) 23 August 1975
7 February 1976

DIRECTOR OF COMMAND COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS
(b)(6) 9 April 1974
2 March 1976

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

COMMAND CHAPLAIN
(b)(6) 18 June 1973
(b)(6) 17 December 1976

COMMAND SURGEON
(b)(6) VOCO date confirmed 25 July 1975

COMMAND PROVOST MARSHAL
(b)(6) 28 July 1975

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SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR LEGAL AFFAIRS

(b)(6) 18 July 1975

SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS

(b)(6) 1 July 1972

(b)(6) 20 June 1976

COMMAND INSPECTOR GENERAL

(b)(6) 2 June 1975

(b)(6) 7 February 1976

(b)(6) 15 June 1976

(b)(6) 28 September 1976 | Navy

US SOUTHERN COMMAND COMPONENT COMMANDS

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

COMMANDER, 193d INFANTRY BRIGADE (CANAL ZONE)
Major General William R. Richardson, USA, 3 December 1974

COMMANDING OFFICER, US NAVAL STATION PANAMA CANAL

(b)(6) 11 June 1975

COMMANDER US AF SOUTHERN AIR DIVISION
Major General James M. Breedlove, USAF, 1 November 1974

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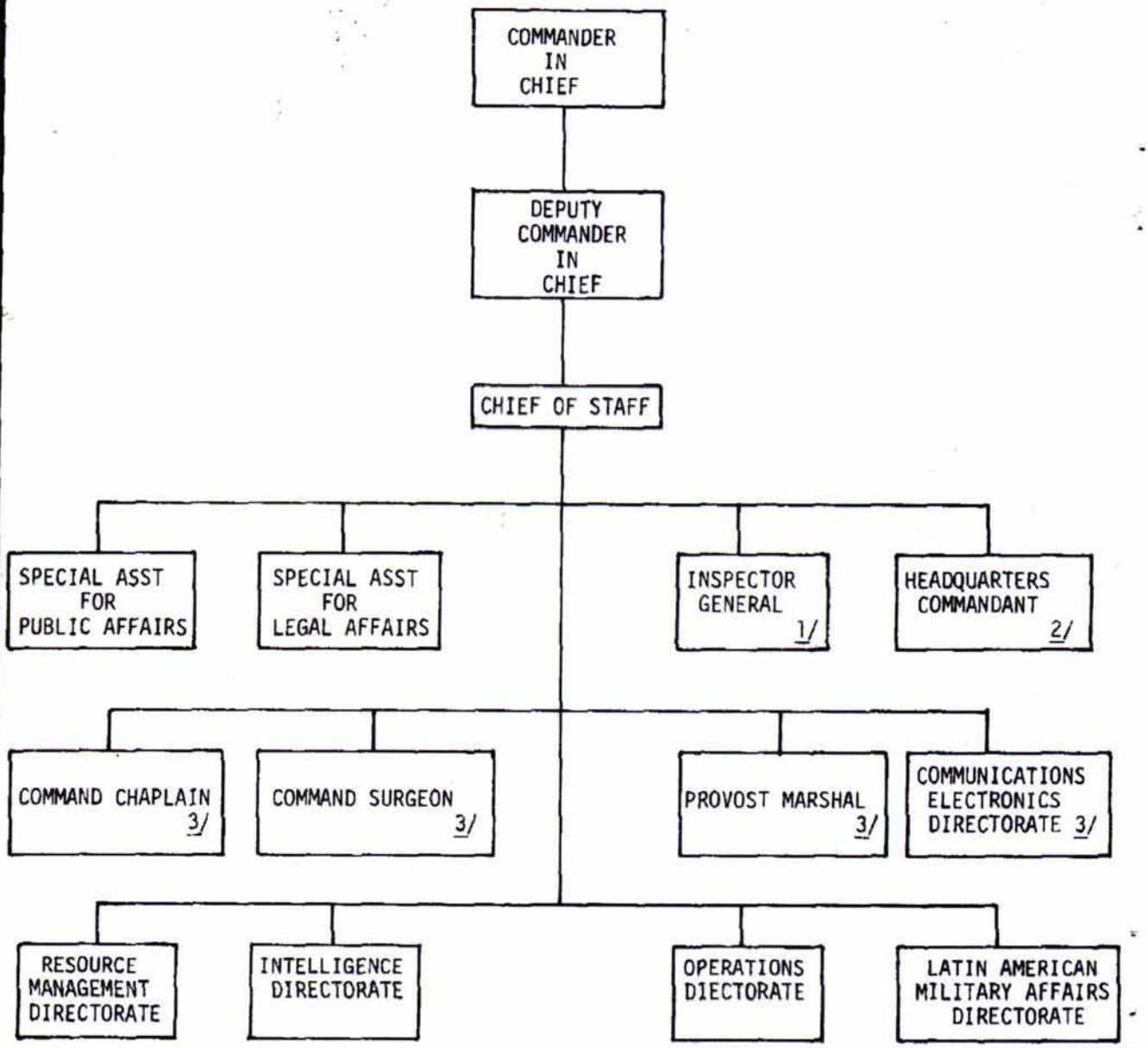
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND



1/ Additional Duty, USSOUTHCOM Chief of Staff
2/ Provided by 193d Infantry Brigade (CZ)
3/ Dual-hat performed by 193d Infantry Brigade (CZ) Staff

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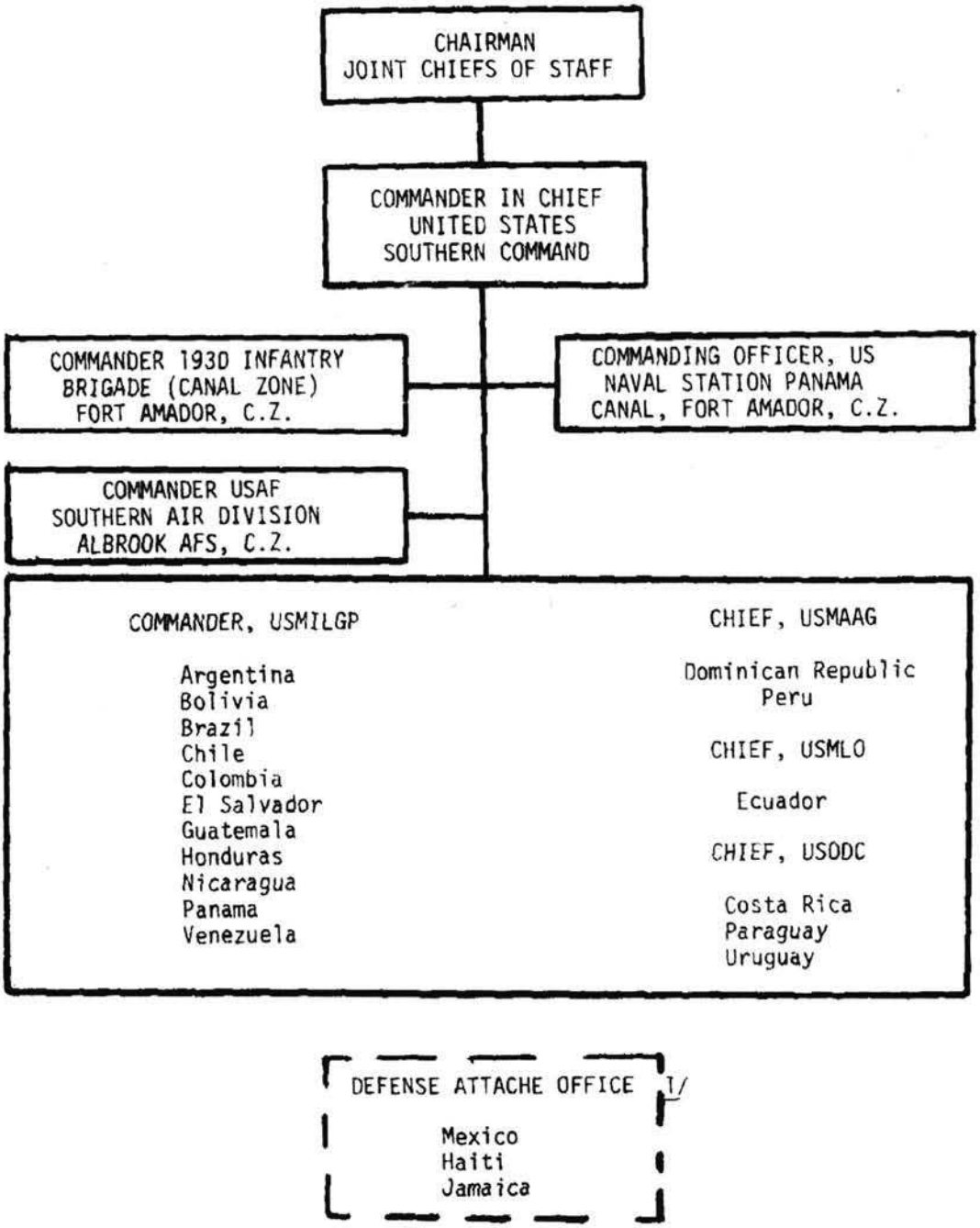
COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS AND STAFF ORGANIZATION



1/ The DAOs administer the security assistance programs.

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TASK AND MISSIONS

~~(C)~~ Area of Responsibility (U). 1/ 2/ The Commander in Chief, United States Southern Command (USCINCSO), with headquarters located at Quarry Heights, Canal Zone is the commander of a unified command comprising all forces assigned for the accomplishment of his mission. His general area of responsibility for the conduct of normal operations, other than air defense and the protection of sea communications, is Central (excluding Mexico) and South America. For the purpose of military assistance activities and Service training mission activities only, USCINCSO's area is extended to encompass all of Latin America, including Mexico and the islands of the Caribbean.

~~(S)~~ Missions (U). 3/ 4/ The primary responsibility of USCINCSO is to maintain the security of the United States Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) and protect the United States, its possessions, and its bases against attack or hostile incursion. Specifically, USCINCSO's responsibilities are for the defense of the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone (CZ). USCINCSO also has the following functional responsibilities:

a. Plan for and execute contingency operations as directed, to include emergency evacuation of noncombatants and surveillance/intercept operations.

b. Administer the military aspects of the Security Assistance Program, to include command and the provision of administrative support. Specific guidance is contained in Department of Defense (DOD) Directive 5132.3, as amended.

c. Conduct joint and combined training exercises.

d. Conduct disaster relief operations in Latin America.

e. Conduct search and rescue operations in Latin America.

f. Act as the principal US military representative in Latin America.

SC

1/ JCS SM-365-75 dtd 27 Jun 75, subj: Unified Command Plan.
2/ DOD Directive 5132.3, as amended.
3/ Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan, Fiscal Year 1976.
4/ Unified Action Armed Forces, Oct 74, w/Ch 1 dtd Dec 75.

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CONTINGENCY PLANS

U (S) USCINCSO CONCEPT PLAN 6100 (USCINCSO CONPLAN 6100) - Evacuation of Noncombatants and Disaster Relief (C) - Change 2 to USCINCSO CONPLAN 6100 was approved by JCS on 8 March 1976. The change was promulgated as a result of JSCP tasking, JCS comments, and the solicitation of staff and component recommendations. The major changes incorporated are:

a. The adoption of CONPLAN 6100 to provide a basis for the conduct of operations when protective measures have failed and JCS directs positive retaliatory actions be taken to secure the release of captured US military personnel and equipment.

b. Update of references.

U (S) USCINCSO CONCEPT PLAN 6400 (USCINCSO CONPLAN 6400) - Surveillance/Intercept Operations in Central and South America (C). As a result of personnel restrictions in the command, USCINCSO stated in the USSOUTHCOM Reorganization Plan that the JCS-assigned mission relating to inhibiting possible illegal activities in the countries of Central and South America be deleted. The JCS concurred in the proposal and during January directed CINCLANT to assume the mission and prepare an appropriate plan to cover this contingency. On 30 June JCS approved CINCLANT CONPLAN 2150. Accordingly, USCINCSO CONPLAN 6400 was rescinded.

U (S) USCINCSO OPERATIONS PLAN 6500 (USCINCSO OPLAN 6500) - Defense of the Panama Canal and Canal Zone (C). Change 2 to USCINCSO OPLAN 6500 was published 23 February 1976 as a result, primarily, of revisions made to Appendix 1 to ANNEX A (Time-Phased Force and Development List (TPFDL)). Change 2 was approved by JCS 11 June 1976. The TPFDL was restructured in such a manner that would permit the early deployment of groups of forces, or "packages." Three such packages were developed. Additionally, an unconventional warfare (UW) appendix to OPLAN 6500 was developed in late 1976 and will be published early 1977.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE (SA) PROGRAM

U (S) General (U). Beyond its purely military value, Security Assistance for Latin America contributes significantly to the achievement of political economic, psychological, and other objectives related to security. The design of country programs to achieve these objectives varies considerably and is based on numerous factors to include the threat, geography, level of self-sufficiency, level of socio-economic, political, and military sophistication, and the current evaluation of the country's overall relationship with the United States Government (USG). The US foreign policy in Latin America is a diverse package of bilateral, sub-regional, and regional policies. While the regional relationship has been wanting in recent years, sub-regional and bilateral relationships have generally been quite satisfactory.

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~~(C)~~ U Regional Objectives (U). The Latin American (LATAM) regional objectives are as follows:

- Preserve a predominance of independent, self-sustaining LATAM countries favorably disposed to the US.
- Maintain a strong and cooperative inter-American system with emphasis on an effective collective security function.
- Maintain protection and control of the Panama Canal as essential to retaining our access to its use.
- Preclude the growth of military influence by the Soviet Union and other opponent countries
- Maintain the US as the primary foreign military influence.
- Maintain and enhance cooperative relations with the LATAM Armed Forces.
- Assist in developing and maintaining necessary military capabilities to provide for internal security and to counteract externally-supported subversive activities.
- Encourage and assist LATAM Armed Forces to develop self-sufficiency to the maximum extent possible.

(U) Latin American Military Affairs Directorate. Nineteen seventy six marks the first year of operation under the Latin American Military Affairs (LAMA) Directorate. This directorate, under the direction of COL Charles B. Wallace, assumed the functions previously accomplished by the Plans and Programs Directorate (J-5). The directorate is divided into two branches, namely the Regional Affairs Division and the Security Assistance Division. The directorate is assigned essentially the same mission as the former J-5, but with a significant reduction in personnel, i.e., there are currently 19 personnel assigned versus 38 during the 1975 timeframe.

~~(C)~~ U Status of MILGP Reductions (U). The 1976 Security Assistance legislation in the form of the Arms Export and Control Act had a major impact on US Military Group (MILGP) presence both within the region and worldwide. Key points of the legislation were, inter alia, a reduction of ten security assistance organizations (MILGPs) worldwide by 30 September 1976. A residual US military element of no more than three personnel to carry out ongoing security assistance programs in those countries designated for MILGP disestablishment, assignment of this element to the Chief of Diplomatic Mission (vice the unified commander), complete disassociation of all Defense Attaches from security assistance matters, and justification to Congress of each security assistance organization (with the exception of the elements assigned to Chiefs of Mission) which was retained, commencing

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on 30 September 1977. 1/ The immediate effect within the LATAM region was the disestablishment of MILGPs in Costa Rica, Paraguay, and Uruguay; the scheduled reduction to three US military personnel in the named countries by 15 February 1977, except for Costa Rica which remained at the previous level of two US military; 2/ and the renaming of the residual element under the title, "Office of Defense Cooperation" (ODC). 3/ In an effort to determine a realistic US military presence to man our MILGPs, National Security Study Memorandum (NSSM) 243 was issued and the Inter-Agency "MILGP Requirements Study" was initiated. Following months of research, study, and compromise, the recommendations resulting from NSSM 243 were forwarded to the National Security Council (NSC). One of the key points of the report was the recognition of Latin America as a unique region almost totally dominated, or at least influenced by, the military; as such, it was further decided that the MILGPs in the area should be treated with extra consideration. The recommendations were designed to alleviate the impact of a precipitious reduction of our US military presence worldwide and to make more palatable a unilateral action which tended to indicate lessened US interest in each affected host country. At the heart of the proposals was a recommendation that the Administration seek new legislation which would relax the restrictions imposed by Congress. The contemplated change would raise the level of the residual US military element from three to six in those countries having an ODC and would have the title of these organizations revert to "MILGP", would retain all LATAM MILGPs regardless of future cuts worldwide, and would reinstitute the Defense Attache as a security assistance operative in selected countries, notably Mexico and Haiti. The President approved the recommendations and signed National Security Decision Memorandum (NSDM) 342 to this effect on 16 December 1976. As of the end of the reporting period, it was not known whether the new administration would uphold this decision.

(U) Security Assistance Program (Materiel). Nineteen seventy six was an unusual year for Grant Aid Materiel in two aspects. First, the FY 76, 7T (Transition Quarter) and 77 Foreign Assistance Act bills were all passed and allocations were completed before the end of the calendar year. Secondly, these three bills complete the phase-out of grant materiel except for follow-on supply operations funds for deliveries of prior-year equipment. FY-76 was the last year that all nine grant aid countries received fund allocations for materiel items as well as supply operations. The FY7T program contained funds for materiel items for Bolivia and Paraguay only. Funds for the remaining countries went to supply operations. In the FY 77 program, Bolivia, Panama, and Paraguay have funds for materiel and supply operations. The remaining countries were funded for supply operations only with the following exception: Uruguay was excluded from

1/ International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act of 1976 (Section 104)
2/ Joint State/Defense msg 201994 DTG 132137Z Aug 76.
3/ Joint State/Defense msg 250892 DTG 081701Z Oct 76.

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allocations due to alleged violation of human rights. Country Congressional Presentation Document (CPD) levels versus fund allocations. (Dollars in Thousands) are as follows:

	FY 76		FY 7T		FY 77	
COUNTRY	CPD	ALLOC	CPD	ALLOC	CPD	ALLOC
BOLIVIA	2,200	2,200	80	1,110	2,305	2,305
DOM REP	200	183	15	2	25	15
EL SALVADOR	300	225	13	4	20	20
GUATEMALA	200	196	9	16	15	15
HONDURAS	300	225	10	11	15	15
NICARAGUA	200	200	15	3	5	15
PANAMA	200	201	8	2	225	225
PARAGUAY	400	421	20	54	340	340
URUGUAY	600	562	30	19	50	0

(U) Training. Seventeen LATAM countries received training during calendar year 1975 under grant aid. This is a decrease of one country, Chile, from the past calendar year (CY). In addition, one other country, Uruguay, was dropped from grant aid training support commencing in October.

The principal change to grant aid training (IMET) during the past year concerned two of the Canal Zone Schools: The US Army School of the Americas (USARSA), and the Inter-American Air Forces Academy (IAAFA). Rising operating costs and declining enrollment threatened to severely reduce the scope and operation of these two Canal Zone Schools. To prevent this, a system of assured funding was devised to carry over these valuable institutions until FY 78 when a new, long-range method of funding the Schools could be instituted. The assured funding system operated by fencing a proportional amount of IMET funds from each participating LATAM country exclusively for Canal Zone training. As a result, enrollment at USARSA and IAAFA between July and December was the highest in recent years.

USARSA provided the majority of the army training for LATAM, graduating 1,406 officers and cadets, and 411 enlisted personnel. The principal user countries were: Colombia, Peru, and Panama. Continental United States (CONUS) army schools trained officers and enlisted men in advanced technical and professional management skills. One hundred and twenty-nine officers and nine enlisted men were trained in CONUS. Nicaragua, Colombia, Peru, and Guatemala sent the largest numbers of students. One large orientation tour for the Argentine Army Superior Strategy course was also conducted under IMET sponsorship.

The majority of air force training was conducted at IAAFA. Twenty-six officers and 579 enlisted men received maintenance, electronic, and administrative/logistical training at this institution. The largest enrollment came from the Ecuadorean and Colombian air forces. Countries requiring advanced skills, pilot training, and professional military

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education also sent students to CONUS military schools. Sixty-five officers and thirteen enlisted men received CONUS training. Brazil, Venezuela, and Peru sent the largest numbers of students for CONUS training.

Navy training was more equally divided between the Canal Zone and CONUS. Coastal patrol boat training in basic skills was carried out at the Small Craft Instruction and Technical Team (SCIATT) facility and communication instruction was conducted at the US Naval Communication Station Balboa in the Canal Zone. Twenty-seven officers and one hundred and twenty-nine enlisted men attended these Canal Zone Schools. Enrollment was highest from Honduras, Dominican Republic, Panama and Nicaragua. The more technical training, as well as all management courses, were provided in CONUS. These were attended by 108 officers and 36 enlisted. Peru, Venezuela, Dominican Republic, Brazil, and Haiti were the principal recipients of CONUS navy training. A major CONUS orientation tour for Peru's Centro de Altos Estudios Militares (CAEM) was also conducted by the US Navy under IMET sponsorship.

TRAINING ACCOMPLISHMENTS BY COUNTRY
CY 1976

	STU CONUS		STU CZ		STU ORIENT		
COUNTRY	OFF	EM	OFF	EM	TOURS	MTTs	OJT/OTHER
ARGENTINA	13	2	4	29	83		1
BOLIVIA	3	2	96	59	32	1	
BRAZIL	32	7	1	4	8	8	6
COLOMBIA	36	1	484	123	8	0	5
DOM REP	10	11	92	54	4	0	12
ECUADOR	17	0	19	171	3	0	15
EL SALVADOR	17	0	72	58	43	1	5
GUATEMALA	18	2	10	89	0	0	11
HAITI	9	11	0	0	0	0	0
HONDURAS	6	0	48	92	0	3	9
MEXICO	8	0	31	42	0	0	14
NICARAGUA	36	3	87	109	24	3	32
PANAMA	7	0	34	181	0	0	32
PARAGUAY	5	0	93	17	61	0	6
PERU	44	5	278	20	102	1	26
URUGUAY	5	5	93	42	1	0	19
VENEZUELA	36	9	17	39	9	1	0
	302	58	1,459	1,129	378	18	175

(U) FOREIGN MILITARY SALES. The total Foreign Military Sales (FMS) in Latin America for FY 76 of $91 Million is significant because of the interruption in the increasing annual trend of recent years:

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FY69	FY70	FY71	FY72	FY73	FY74	FY75	FY76
20.0	25.0	49.8	109.8	112.0	212.3	175.0	91.0

(FY 74 was abnormally high due to major purchases of A-37 and F-5 aircraft by several countries.) The decreased sales figures can be attributed to several factors: the lack of aircraft or other major package weapons buys in LATAM, possibly resulting from US restrictions on arms sales; human rights sanctions levied on Chile; and reduced external arms purchases by Brazil due to budgetary considerations. (Brazil reduced FMS purchases by 54% between FY 75 and FY 76, and Chile by 79%, while the decrease in total purchases from all other LATAM countries was only 34%.)

Nineteen seventy six was marked by increased emphasis on arms export control by the Congress, the placing of Uruguay under sanctions due to human rights considerations, and the addition of Surinam to the list of countries eligible to buy under the FMS program.

FY 76 Foreign Military Sales by DOD Component and LATAM Purchasing Country; Plus FY 76 FMS CREDIT Allocations. (In $ Millions; * Indicates = $50K)

	SALES				CREDIT
	USA	USAF	USN	TOTAL	ALLOC
ARGENTINA	8.7	1.7	8.9	19.3	34.0
BOLIVIA	*	.1	0	.1	9.0
BRAZIL	6.1	3.6	2.8	12.5	44.0
CHILE	*	8.3	.1	8.4	0
COLOMBIA	1.5	.1	.3	1.9	19.6
COSTA RICA	*	0	0	*	0
DOM REP	*	0	.1	.1	1.0
ECUADOR	.1	.8	2.0	2.9	10.0
EL SALVADOR	.2	.4	.1	.7	0
GUATEMALA	3.2	.6	*	3.8	1.5
HAITI	.4	0	0	.4	0
HONDURAS	.6	.3	0	.9	2.5
JAMAICA	0	*	0	*	0
MEXICO	0	*	2.1	2.1	0
NICARAGUA	.6	*	0	.6	2.5
PARAGUAY	*	*	0	*	.5
PANAMA	1.2	*	.1	1.3	.5
PERU	8.1	3.4	14.9	26.4	20.0
URUGUAY	2.0	*	.2	2.3	2.5
VENEZUELA	.3	0	0	.3	0
TOTAL	37.7	20.3	33.0	91.0	157.6

(U) Special Projects (U).

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(U) Military Security Assistance Projection (MSAP). Security Assistance data for FY 78-82 required by DOD and JCS was submitted from the MILGPs directly to SECDEF in the new Military Security Assistance Projection (MSAP) format. The MSAP replaces the Military Security Assistance Program Objective Memorandum (POM). MSAP updates were submitted in January for all LATAM countries including Mexico and Haiti. The Department of Defense FY 78-82 MSAP was published on 2 April 1976 as a preliminary DOD best estimate of military assistance programs subject to Executive and Legislative review and change.

(U) Joint Strategic Objectives Plan (JSOP, FY 79-86). USSOUTHCOM submission to the JSOP for FY 1979-1986 was prepared in accordance with the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) SM-400-76. 1/ In coordination with other staff sections/component commands, the J-3 Directorate prepared the force structure portion and the LAMA Directorate prepared the security assistance portion of the submission which was forwarded to JCS on 11 August 1976. MILGPs/MAAGs/DAOs were tasked to furnish inputs and rationale for desired changes to force objectives or other portions they specifically recommended for modification and a five-year security assistance projection for FY 79-83.

(U) Country Analysis and Strategy Papers (CASP 77-78). USCINCSO reviewed 28 draft CASPs for countries in the Caribbean and Latin America. Comments and recommendations were provided to JCS prior to 30 June for consideration by the Interdepartmental Group for Inter-American Affairs (IG/ARA) meetings.

(U) Security Assistance Planning Study. The JCS conducted a study on security assistance planning for the purpose of examining the current planning process related to military security assistance with a view toward improving planning and its effectiveness in influencing national decisionmaking. USSOUTHCOM sent representatives to Washington for a three-week period to work with JCS, DIA, and the Services on the study. Since then, a number of drafts on the study have been reviewed and commented upon. The study is still being staffed at JCS.

(U) Latin American Security Assistance Considerations Study. Specific topics addressed in this study included a comprehensive review of the historical and legislative evolution of a US military presence in Latin America, regional security concerns, cooperative military efforts, military capabilities and limitations, US security assistance programs, and the future role of US Military Groups in the region. Copies were provided to the Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense/Internal Security Affairs (ASD/ISA).

1/ JCS SM-400-76 dtd 24 May 1976, Subj: Guidelines for the Development of Volume II (Analysis and Force Tabulations) and Annexes to the JSOP.

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(U) Caribbean Basin Security Assistance Initiatives Study. This study was performed by LAMA in conjunction with J-2 and presented to the USSOUTHCOM staff, component personnel, and applicable members of the Air Force Section Chiefs Conference. Following a review of the overall threat in the region and a country-by-country summary of capabilities and limitations, specific proposals designed to enhance security assistance programs in Basin nations were examined.

(U) MILGP Manning Study. USSOUTHCOM submitted a survey of US MIlitary Group structure/manning for Latin America to JCS on 23 January 1976. Recommendations resulting from this report called for:

a. A phased reduction of MILGP manning to a level of eight US military personnel (so long as a security assistance program exists), and to five military once a country no longer is receiving US military security assistance.

b. Elevation of US/host country contact to progressively higher levels, i.e., Minister of Defense or Service Chiefs.

c. Restructuring of the MILGPs into true joint organizations as opposed to Service Sections.

d. Expansion of the Personnel Exchange Program (PEP).

e. Increasing the number of visiting US assistance teams to deal with specific problems.

f. Exclusion of Defense Attaches from participation in the Security Assistance Program.

g. Alteration of the concept of MILGP assistance to one which emphasized a consultant approach in providing military advice.

JCS acceptance of this report and its recommendations were delayed pending the outcome of 1976 Security Assistance legislation and the "MAAG Requirements Study"; however, there were indications late in the year that approval and implementation of this report would be forthcoming soon.

(U) MILGP Commanders' Conference, 1976. LTG D. P. McAuliffe, Commander in Chief, USSOUTHCOM, hosted the annual MILGP Commanders' Conference during the week of 22-26 March 1976. MILGP Commanders from 17 Latin American countries, plus DAOs from Mexico and Haiti took part in the conference, along with military and civilian officials from Washington, D.C. and USSOUTHCOM personnel.

A wide spectrum of subjects important to the operations and responsibilities of the 17 MILGPs in Latin America were discussed. Principal speakers were (b)(6) Deputy Director for Operations, Defense Security

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

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Assistance Agency, who discussed future trends in Security Assistance; [redacted] (b)(6) Deputy Director of the Inter-America Region, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, who spoke about Security Assistance Policy Matters as they related to Latin America; and BG Tom H. Brain, Director of International Logistics in the Office of the Army Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, who spoke about the Functions of the Army Security Assistance Coordinator. In addition, US Ambassador to Panama [redacted] (b)(6) briefed the conferees on the status of the ongoing treaty negotiations with Panama.

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

JOINT/COMBINED EXERCISES AND ACTIVITIES

LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL JOINT/COMBINED EXERCISES AND ACTIVITIES (U):

U ~~(C)~~ HALCON VISTA XI - Colombia. Exercise HALCON VISTA XI, a joint/combined surveillance/intercept exercise was conducted 17-21 May 1976 by Colombia in its Caribbean coastal waters. The Colombian Navy participated in the exercise along with certain Colombian paramilitary organizations such as customs and law enforcement agencies, civil defense units and the Civil Air Patrol. US support was limited to providing three Naval Reserve patrol aircraft and essential communications equipment. Joint exercise funds were used to provide an aggressor vessel and Hq USSOUTHCOM provided an observer during the exercise. The participants demonstrated once again the proficiency of the Colombian Forces, however, the deficiencies noted in previous exercises were still evident, i.e., lack of radar equipped search aircraft and sophisticated radio communications equipment.

U ~~(C)~~ HALCON VISTA XI - VENEZUELA. This exercise scheduled for September 1976 was cancelled when it became obvious that Venezuela was not interested in conducting a meaningful surveillance/intercept operation. HALCON VISTA X conducted in 1975, had been a hastily planned, poorly executed exercise and the Venezuela military communicated no interest in conducting additional training of this nature at any time during the interim period.

U ~~(C)~~ UNITAS XVII (U). UNITAS XVII, 12 July - 23 November 1976, consisted of a CINCLANT-sponsored training exercise with participating South American navies, conducted while en route between various South American ports. It involved the circumnavigation of the South American continent in a clockwise direction. The extent and complexity of training operations was tailored to the capabilities and desires of the participants. Participating navies were from the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Although a final report has not been received, interim assessment of performance during UNITAS XVII reaffirmed that the navies of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru are still capable of augmenting the US in sea control missions in the South Atlantic and South Pacific. The Colombian, Uruguayan and Venezuelan navies are not yet capable of making a meaningful contribution to US operations at sea. Nevertheless, all these countries have outstanding ports, anchorages, airfields, and support facilities which would be invaluable to the US Navy under a wide range of circumstances.

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U ~~(U)~~ CONDECA/COPECODECA (U). The Central American Defense Council (CONDECA), and its Permanent Commission (COPECODECA) carried out significant activities in 1976, particularly in civil defense/disaster relief planning. However, the continuing Honduras/El Salvador boundary dispute mitigates against meaningful gains in Central American unity.

As a carry over from 1975, COPECODECA continued its planning for a USSOUTHCOM assisted, COPECODECA controlled, joint/combined surveillance-intercept exercise code named CONDECA AGUILA VI. The exercise met with a series of delays, not the least of which were a change in COPECODECA Presidents, the Guatemalan earthquake, a change in exercise location (Panama to Nicaragua) and bad weather.

During the period 16-20 August 1976, the CINC and the Director, J-3 attended the VIIth Regular CONDECA Conference in Managua, Nicaragua with the specific purpose of addressing those support requests from COPECODECA relative to Exercise CONDECA AGUILA VI.

CONDECA AGUILA VI was finally carried out during late November-early December 1976 in the NNW portion of Nicaragua in the area known as Nueva Segovia. The COPECODECA staff acted as the Exercise Control Group (ECG), assisted to some degree by personnel from each of the member countries of CONDECA and from USSOUTHCOM. Part of the exercise included a comprehensive Civic Action MEDCAP-type operation in the exercise area concurrently with normal ground operations. In terms of improvements registered over the previous CONDECA AGUILA exercise, and in displaying the resolve of the CONDECA countries to succeed in their regional defense system, CONDECA AGUILA VI was a resounding success. Further exercising of these regional defense forces will continue to register gradual improvement in the Central American capacity to plan and execute regional defense contingency plans, and will serve as a positive initiative for future regional cooperation. On balance, the modest support provided by USSOUTHCOM in support of COPECODECA initiatives and exercises is more than sufficiently justified in terms of US objectives to promote peace and cooperation in Central America.

US/PANAMA GUARDIA NACIONAL (GN) COMBINED TRAINING (U)

U ~~(C)~~ Combined Training Exercises (U). Large scale combined training exercises with the GN have not materialized due to the reluctance of the GN to associate publicly with US personnel. The groundwork was laid during 1976 for the conduct of combined small arms training and there was interest expressed in dual rifle matches in 1977. The GN requested and received communications training on the VRC-12 series of radios. Additionally, USARSA conducted a special operations refresher course for 21 mid-level GN staff members including the G-1. The subject matter was presented on an instructional plane between the advanced course and Command and General Staff levels and was well received by the participants.

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US UNILATERAL TRAINING AND COMMAND POST EXERCISES (U)

~~(S)~~ BLUE HORIZON - No-Notice Reaction Tests (U). The USSOUTHCOM components conducted 425 operational readiness exercises of squad to company size during CY 76. These exercises tested the abilities and reaction times of subordinate elements to secure one or more of the 49 Vital Installations cited in USCINCSO OPLAN 6500. Nearly half of these exercises were conducted during November and December as a part of the increased security effort following the bombings which occurred in the Canal Zone during late October.

~~(FOUO)~~ [redacted] (U). [redacted] USSOUTHCOM-Sponsored Air Defense Exercise was initially postponed due to runway improvement construction at Howard Air Force Base and was thereafter cancelled due to insufficient joint exercise funds and lack of congressional approval for unsubscribed flying hours essential to the conduct of the exercise.

~~(S)~~ [redacted] (U). [redacted] biennial Command Post exercise with a small response cell. The exercise focused on reconstituting forces after a nuclear exchange. Since the scenario called for the complete destruction of the Canal the major thrust of USSOUTHCOM efforts were damage control and reconstituting combat elements for possible redeployment to CONUS or the European Theater.

~~(S)~~ FULL MOON I.(U). FULL MOON I, a JCS-coordinated, USSOUTHCOM sponsored Civil Disturbance Command Post Exercise was conducted 10-12 February 1976 to test communications, plans and procedures and to provide training using a riot control/counter-terrorism scenario. The exercise provided invaluable training to participants down to Battalion/Squadron level in accomplishing the Command's Canal Defense Mission.

~~(S)~~ FULL MOON II (U). FULL MOON II, was conducted in two parts, the first being an unclassified portion with a disaster relief scenario and the second being a classified portion involving a civil disturbance scenario. Both segments accomplished all exercise objectives and were unqualified successes.

~~(S)~~ BIFF FURY (U). Detailed planning and coordination was initiated on BIFF FURY I, a JCS-coordinated, USCINCSO-sponsored, Joint Field Training Exercise to be conducted in the Canal Zone from 10-26 April 1877. The exercise scenario portrays a guerrilla threat to the Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone with substantial support from a hostile world/regional power. In addition to maximum participation by the USSOUTHCOM components, one Infantry Battalion (Air Assault) one Assault Helicopter Company, One Attack Helicopter Platoon and One Air Cavalry Troop (-) will be deployed from CONUS to augment USCINCSO's forces.

COOPERATIVE ACTIONS (U)

~~(S)~~ Throughout 1976 HQ USSOUTHCOM and the components continued the attempt to enhance relationships with Panamanian officials with some success. These successes were in the form of low level training activities, intelligence exchanges, law enforcement cooperation, maintenance assistance activities and cultural exchanges.

FOIA 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(3); 10 U.S.C. §424

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DISASTER RELIEF

(U) During Calendar Year 1976 United States Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) was involved in five disaster relief operations in five Latin American countries. One operation was conducted in the Caribbean Islands (Jamaica), two in Central America (Guatemala and Nicaragua), and two located in South America (Ecuador and Bolivia). These disasters varied in their magnitude, complexity and support required from USSOUTHCOM.

On 23 January 1976 US Ambassador to Jamaica exercised his disaster relief authority to assist homeless persons resulting from civil strife in Kingston. The Prime Minister of Jamaica had personally requested emergency assistance from the US Government. 1/

The Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) tasked USSOUTHCOM at 1917Z on 24 January 1976 to provide the necessary flight crew and aircraft to transport the below listed emergency supplies from the USSOUTHCOM/United States Agency for International Development (USAID) disaster relief stockpile located in the Canal Zone to Kingston, Jamaica. 2/

120 tents	278 aluminum cots
20 field kitchens	210 wooden cots
20 5-gal cans	

One rotational Military Airlift Command (MAC) C-130 departed Howard Air Force Base at 1446Z on 25 January 1976 arriving in Kingston, Jamaica on schedule at 1713Z January 1976 in accordance with the US Ambassador's request. Upon arrival, the aircraft was met by Ambassador Gerard; Charles Campbell, AID Director in Jamaica; and Cleveland Facey, Permanent Secretary for the Jamaican Ministry of Pensions and Social Security. With the assistance of the C-130 crew, some fifty members of the Jamaican Defense Forces took on the task of unloading the needed relief supplies and transferring them to a truck convoy for transport to the stricken area in the western part of Kingston. 3/

Two USSOUTHCOM Public Affairs personnel accompanied the aircraft to Jamaica to comply with Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense Public Affairs (OASD/PA) requirements and to provide publicity for local news releases in the Canal Zone and Panama. 4/

The operation concluded with the return of the C-130 to Howard AFB, Canal Zone at 2256Z on 25 January 1976. The total cost of the operation charged by USSOUTHCOM to USAID was $3,997.98 for transportation charges. 5/

Guatemala was devastated by an earthquake at 0905Z hours on 4 February 1976. The intensity of the major shock was recorded at 7.5 on the Richter Scale.

1/ USSOUTHCOM After Action Report, Disaster Relief Assistance, Kingston, Jamaica, January 1976, p.1.
2/ IBID, p. 1
3/ IBID, p. 2.
4/ IBID, p. 2.
5/ IBID, p. 3.

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US Southern Command was first made aware of the disaster by a newscast which was picked up and promptly aired by the Southern Command Network radio. USSOUTHCOM immediately notified the component commands to be prepared to support a disaster relief effort and directed the 193d Infantry Brigade (CZ) to alert the Disaster Area Survey Team (DAST). The Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) was notified concurrently with the local alerts. Efforts to contact the US Military Group (USMILGP) Guatemala by radio were unsuccessful. At 041223Z the US Embassy Guatemala alerted the State Department and USSOUTHCOM via message that an earthquake had hit Guatemala. The initial guarded report(s) from the Embassy did not provide this Headquarters with substantive information. However, as the day progressed, more definitive information became available and it became increasingly apparent that Guatemala City and the surrounding areas suffered severe damage from the initial quake and a series of violent aftershocks. 6/

Radio communication was established with the USMILGP at 041530Z. The initial MILGP report indicated destruction on a massive scale, but contained no further specifics except that no MILGP personnel sustained injuries.

The La Aurora Airport in Guatemala City was virtually undamaged and was capable of handling all types of aircraft. The control tower suffered extensive damage. The tower's communications equipment was being relocated to a safer area to assure continued operations.

The President of Guatemala, after making an aerial survey of the country, requested US assistance. He stated that he specifically needed a field hospital, medicines, tents and containers to transport water. 7/

The US Embassy made a disaster declaration to the US State Department at 041720Z. Concurrently, USSOUTHCOM was advised of the Ambassadorial declaration. Ancillary to the declaration, the Embassy requested a field hospital, a generator for a 200-bed hospital already in Guatemala, supplies for first aid stations and immediate dispatch of the Disaster Area Survey Team (DAST). The JCS, in coordination with State Department and Department of Defense (DOD), verbally tasked USSOUTHCOM to send the advance element of the DAST to Guatemala at 042200Z.

Massive relief from various neighboring countries, from international relief agencies, to include US aid began arriving in large quantities on 4 February 1976. The main problem experienced at this time was segregating and distributing the most urgently needed items.

6/ USSOUTHCOM After Action Report, Guatemalan Disaster Relief Operations, 23 April 1976, p. 1.
7/ US Military Group, Guatemala, After Action Report, Disaster Relief Operations in Guatemala 4-29 Feb 1976, dated 19 March 1976, p. 1.

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The USSOUTHCOM DAST departed Howard Air Force Base, Canal Zone, by C-130 aircraft at 2400Z hours on 4 February 1976, arriving in Guatemala some three hours later. The DAST Commander was briefed on arrival by officers of the MILGP and the US Embassy. The DAST was informed that President Laugerud had made an aerial survey of the country and reported that the devastation in the area from Atitlan to Sanarate was massive. The team was tasked to conduct a detailed survey to determine the extent of the damage and where assistance was needed. The survey was to include:

1. Initial survey of damage sustained in Guatemala City and the surrounding countryside.

2. Survey the Atlantic Highway and identify possible Southern detours through Guatemala and San Salvador.

3. Identify possible helicopter landing zones.

4. Expand the survey to all villages within the stricken area.

The initial DAST operation on 5 February was accomplished by three groups. One group surveyed the area West and Northwest of Guatemala City, a second group North and East of the city, and the third headed by the DAST Commander surveyed Guatemala City. Upon completion of the initial survey that day, it was determined that the area West of Guatemala City in the Chimaltenango Department had suffered heavy damage with the largest number of casualties. The area to the North and Northeast suffered almost equally heavy damage but casualties were not as great as that area is relatively sparsely populated. On 6 February, additional surveys were conducted and it was reported that the highway between Guatemala City and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic Coast was severely damaged with over one hundred cuts caused by landslides. One five-span bridge was completely destroyed and two other smaller bridges damaged. On 7 February the DAST Engineer conducted further detailed evaluation of the highway between Guatemala City and Puerto Barrios. During this period another earthquake rocked Guatemala which required additional surveys by the Disaster Area Survey Team (DAST). It was subsequently determined by the DAST that San Martin Jilotepeque, North of Chimaltenango, was completely devastated by this subsequent quake. 8/

The exact number of deaths, injured and missing during the Guatemala disaster may never be known. However, according to the US Embassy in conjunction with data developed by the National Emergency Committee (NEC) figures were appalling--approximately 22,400 killed, 74,000 sustained injuries and over one million individuals were left homeless. The area affected by the earthquake was about 3,530 square miles. The majority of the people of Guatemala reside in this area and, as a result, 80-90 percent of the people were left homeless. See map of Guatemala at figure 1 for area of destruction.

8/ 193d Inf Bde (CZ) After Action Report: Disaster Relief to Guatemala for Period 4-29 Feb 76 (Phase I), Annex B OIC DAST Report, 9 Apr 76, pp. B-6 and B-7.

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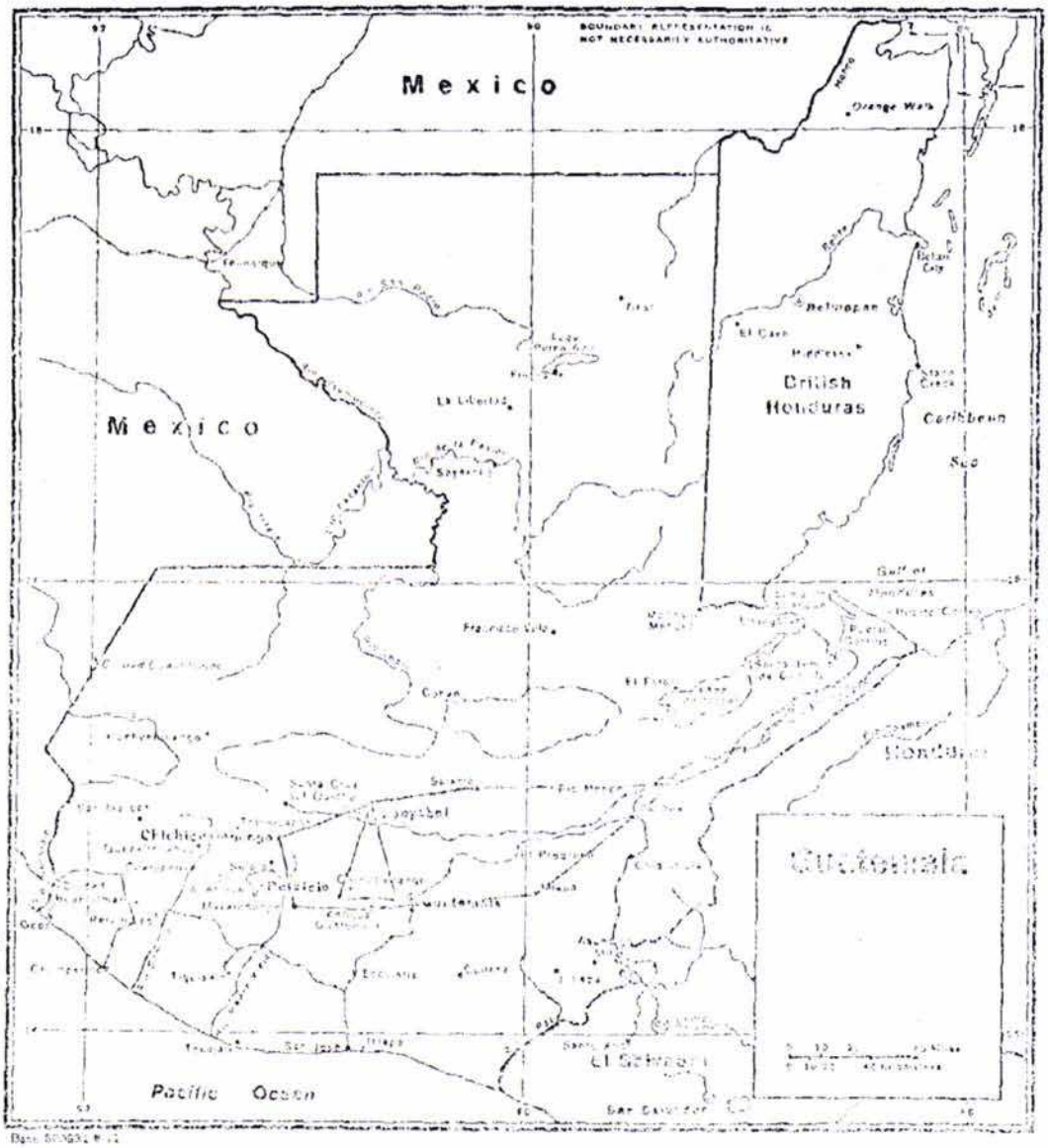

Figure 1

DAMAGE AREA: OUTER ZONE REPRESENTS AREA DAMAGED BY EARTHQUAKE. SMALL TRIANGLE REPRESENTS ZONE OF TOTAL DESTRUCTION.

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Based on the surveys conducted from 5 to 6 February and conferences between the President of Guatemala, Ambassador Francis E. Meloy, the MILGP Commander and [redacted] (b)(6) Officer in Charge of the Disaster Area Survey Team, concluded:

1. Food distribution in the country was an immediate and pressing problem.

2. An extreme shortage of water existed. FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

3. Thousands of people were in dire need of shelter and blankets.

4. Medical supplies were urgently required in the outlying areas.

5. There was inadequate communication with the outlying areas.

6. Air Assets were needed for medical evacuation and resupply.

7. Additional continuing surveys were required to evaluate damage sustained by numerous isolated villages and hamlets.

An unusual and important feature of this disaster operation was the introduction of eight US Special Forces contact teams on 11 February. These teams consisted of a medical corpsman and a communicator, augmented by a soldier of the Guatemalan Army. Their mission was to survey isolated villages on foot for evidence of additional previously undetected damage. The teams performed emergency first aid and arranged for air medevac for the seriously injured to the 47th Field Hospital. They also filled an urgent need for a communications link for the Guatemalan Government with these isolated hamlets. 9/

The teams were initially dispatched to eight different villages North of Chimaltenango, by helicopter. At a later date they were deployed in the area to the North and Northeast of Guatemala City. These teams rendered first aid treatment to approximately 800 people, medevaced 25 seriously injured and visited a total of 140 small villages during one week of employment.

These contact teams provided the DAST Commander with his final detailed survey of the operation. They provided the host country with the necessary information concerning the additional requirements in areas which otherwise may have been overlooked. The Guatemalan Government subsequently initiated a similar system of surveying by contact teams. 10/

US State Department made available a total of 3.5 million dollars to DOD to provide disaster relief operations in Guatemala. JCS controlled

9/ IBID, p. B-8.
10/ IBID, p. B-8.

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the military involvement and directed various military major commands to support the requirements as they were received from the State Department. (It must be recognized that initial funds were immediately available which were used for the buildup phase of the operation). 11/

JCS tasked USSOUTHCOM to exercise full control of the disaster relief effort and assume operational control of CONUS-based units functioning in Guatemala. Subsequently, Lieutenant General D. P. McAuliffe, USCINCSO, passed this control to the USMILGP Commander who was directing the US military disaster relief operations. USSOUTHCOM, concurrently, supported the disaster relief effort through its Disaster Relief Control Center (DRCC) in the Canal Zone. The DRCC coordinated all support requirements needed in country with JCS, USREDCOM, MAC and other major commands supporting the operation.

During the course of the buildup of personnel from a variety of units from the Canal Zone and CONUS into Guatemala, it was decided to deploy a support group to augment the Command, USMILGP staff in country. This group, with special skills was selected from USSOUTHCOM staff, 193d Infantry Brigade (CZ), and US Air Force Southern Air Division. The augmentation group included the following:

Operations Officer	Air Operations Officer
Logistics Officer	Civil Engineer
Personnel Specialists	Communications Officer
Transportation Officer	

The group arrived in Guatemala on 12 February and were integrated into the MILGP staff.

C-130 airlift support was the mainstay of the disaster relief operation. Military Airlift Command's (MAC) rotational C-130's stationed in the Canal Zone, airlifted relief supplies from the USAID stocks, military equipment and supplies and rations to Guatemala. Commencing with the initial movement of the DAST on 4 February, the C-130's conducted 22 missions, hauled 298 passengers and 186 short tons of supplies and equipment from the Canal Zone to La Aurora Airport. 12/

MAC furnished twenty-four C-141 and two C-5 missions in moving 345 passengers and 515 short tons to include the movement of the 47th Field Hospital and attached units on 6 February. 13/

On 7 February representatives from the MILGP met with the local authorities and representatives of other agencies and governments working in Chimaltenango. At this meeting, it was decided that the Nicaraguan Army Medical Team, which had arrived by road from Nicaragua on 5 February,

11/ USSOUTHCOM AAR, OPCIT, p. 4.
12/ Headquarters, 24th Composite Wing (TAC) After Action Report, Guatemala Disaster Relief (4-29 Feb 76) dtd 25 Mar 76, p. 1.
13/ Military Airlift Command msg 260040Z Mar 76

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would operate a clearing station for the area, screening all incoming patients. All patients requiring surgery would be referred to the 47th Field Hospital. Ambulances from the 47th Field Hospital, the Nicaraguan Army and the Instituto Guatemalteco de Seguridad Social (IGSS), each with a doctor and corpsman, would travel into the surrounding villages accessible by road to treat and evacuate patients to the clearing station. Helicopter (UH-1H Huey) medevacs, when available, would be flown either to the clearing station or to the 47th Field Hospital as determined by the attending physician. These procedures were put into effect 071800Z. Concurrently, the 47th Field Hospital arrived in the area and established their command post just South of Chimaltenango and was fully operational later that same day. A 40-mile communications link between the hospital and the MILGP Command Post located at La Aurora International Airport was established by the DAST which provided long range radios with five additional communications personnel. 14/

During the hospital's 11 day activity in Guatemala, they worked closely with the Guatemalan, Nicaraguan, Honduran and Venezuelan medical teams deployed to the West of Guatemala City. A Nicaraguan clearing station was set up adjacent to the hospital and cleared patients with major injuries to the 47th Field Hospital. The daily average workload of the 47th Field Hospital was 33 inpatients and approximately 55 outpatients. As previously indicated, the majority required surgical attention. Simple and compound fractures composed the largest workload. 15/

As a matter of interest, a Panamanian medical team with elements of the Panamanian Red Cross assisted the Guatemalan Government by establishing an aid station and distribution point in the City of El Progresso (located 40 miles NE of Guatemala City).

Radio communications from the outset were limited and this situation became increasingly critical as the relief effort expanded. Additional radios and communications personnel were required immediately. The first augmentation to the MILGP mission radio capability was the attachment of the DAST administrative net (HF-SSB) on 5 February. With its capacity to phone patch both in Guatemala and in the Canal Zone (Fort Gulick), this constituted a strong backup for the MILGP radio. Further increased radio capacity was provided with the arrival of a team from the 1978th Communications Group on 6 February. Their HF-SSB link with Albrook Air Force Station, Canal Zone, and from there to CONUS opened additional contacts. This team assumed responsibility for MILGP-Canal Zone communications, allowing MILGP personnel to concentrate on the radio link with Kelly AFB, Texas, through which numerous incoming State-side calls were being received. These mostly from civilians requesting information about friends and relatives, kept the radio busy 12 hours a day for the first two weeks. 16/

14/ USMILGP Guatemala AAR, OPCIT, p. 13.
15/ IBID, pp. 13 and 39.
16/ IBID, p. 18.

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Radio augmentation by MAC Combat Control Teams was required by the increasing volume of military air traffic and to supplant the damaged commercial tower at La Aurora Airport. Severe structural cracks forced evacuation of the tower the morning of 4 February. The radios normally housed in the tower were mounted on a truck platform. Those radios had the capacity to cope with commercial or military traffic, but not both. A Combat Control Team (CCT) from the 1300th Military Airlift Squadron (MAS), Canal Zone, equipped with UHF, VHF and HF radios arrived on 5 February to provide backup assistance to the airport controllers. This mission was subsequently assumed by a Combat Control Team from the 21st Air Force Airlift Control Element (ALCE) on 6 February. The 1300th MAS CCT was then moved to Chimaltenango where it provided a radio link with the hospital in addition to operating an Air Traffic Control Center (ATCC) on an improvised highway landing strip near the city. This ATCC controlled US and Guatemalan aircraft airlifting supplies to that area. An ALCE CCT from Charleston AFB, South Carolina, was assigned "flight following" station operations on the high mountains ringing the southwest side of the Capital. This CCT also established a radio link between Army aircraft flying in any direction from Guatemala City and the Flight Operations Office at La Aurora Airport, adding a great measure of safety and efficiency to the air operations. 17/

The support requirements created by the 47th Field Hospital and the CH-47's demanded that a "hard copy" message capability be available to allow the MILGP Commander a followup capability for logistics requests. This was provided by the 193d Infantry Brigade with two radio teletype (RTT) sets in country. One was emplaced at Los Aposentos to allow the 47th Field Hospital to "talk" with the USMILGP. The second, at La Aurora Airport, connected with Corozal, Canal Zone, and from there into the 193d Infantry Brigade. Although most command messages were sent through the US Embassy Communications Center through the State Department Communications System, the AN/GRC-142 RTT afforded a vital link between USSOUTHCOM and the USMILGP. 18/

Helicopter operations were extensive during the disaster relief operations due to the extensive area of destruction, the number of injured which required immediate movement and the lack of fixed wing aircraft landing fields. The initial brunt of helicopter operations was borne by the Guatemalan Air Forces's six UH-1H Huey helicopters. Based on the DAST survey and recommendations, Ambassador Meloy, in coordination with the MILGP Commander, requested US helicopter support be a mix of CH-47 medium lift helicopters, and UH-1H helicopters. At the height of these operations, 8 CH-47's from Fort Hood, Texas; 9 UH-1H's and 1 OH-58 observation helicopter from the 210th Aviation Battalion in the Canal Zone were operating in country in a coordinated airlift operation. The aircraft were under the operational control of the MILGP Commander and were commanded by the Detachment Commander, 210th Aviation Battalion.

17/ IBID, p. 18.
18/ IBID, p. 15.

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The decision to request both utility and medium helicopter support from the Canal Zone and from CONUS was prompted largely by the non-availability of land transport capability due to the magnitude of the road blockages. It was immediately obvious that access roads would not be open in time to prevent widespread death and suffering. It was also obvious that the Guatemalan Air Force fleet of six aircraft could not maintain the prevailing pace. In this regard, their efforts were nothing short of heroic. 19/

JCS, based on a request from State Department, tasked Readiness Command (REDCOM) to provide medium helicopter support to the Guatemala disaster relief effort on 7 February. REDCOM, in turn, directed USCINCARRED to deploy 8 CH-47 helicopters from the 6th Air Cavalry Combat Brigade at Fort Hood, Texas. The first cell of 4 CH-47's departed Fort Hood on 7 February and the remaining CH-47's on 8 February. The aircraft were flown to Guatemala City via Kelly AFB, Brownsville, Texas, crossing the border into Mexico and proceeding through Tampico, Vera Cruz, Ixtepec, and Tapachula. Enroute fuel was provided by C-130 aircraft operating out of Dyess AFB, Texas. The helicopters arrived in Guatemala on 9 and 10 February and were immediately employed. 20/

The initial concept for employment of the CH-47's (Chinooks) was to utilize them to move bulk cargo to preselected regional centers for subsequent distribution. From there, cargo would be moved to small isolated villages by truck if possible--if not, by UH-1H's. Back hauls airlifted medevacs to the CH-47 pads from where they were flown to Chimaltenango and the hospitals operating in that area. To allow the UH-1H's additional time in their area of operation, the initial CH-47 mission of the day positioned 500 gallon fuel bladders at the regional centers. The medevac plan envisioned the CH-47's evacuating treated surgery patients from the 47th Field Hospital to convalescent centers established by the Government of Guatemala. 21/

The CH-47 helicopter operations worked basically as planned. They hauled bulky type supplies and were involved in medevac missions. It became more practical for the Hueys to medevac directly to the hospitals. Another factor favoring this course of action was that while the UH-1H's could use landing zones at all hospitals, the CH-47's could land only at selected landing zones because of the strong propeller blast. At Chimaltenango the CH-47 landing zone was two kilometers from the clearing station; four kilometers from the 47th Field Hospitals.

A major complication in the medevac plan was cultural. Few of the families of the injured would allow air evacuation unless accompanied by a member of the family. For every evacuee there would be one, sometimes two, family members who insisted on accompanying the patient.

19/ IBID, p. 15.
20/ IBID, p. 15.
21/ USMILGP Guatemala, AAR, OPCIT, p. 15.

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Of considerable concern to MILGP planners was the lack of experience on the part of the National Emergency Committee (NEC) with helicopter delivery. When the deployment of the CH-47's was confirmed, the MILGP worked closely with the NEC to insure that an adequate volume of cargo would be available to fully employ them. The NEC planning staff had only their local aircraft (Huey) capability to go by. In the rarefied air of Guatemala City at 5,000 feet above sea level, capacities were considerably reduced. It was only after NEC members witnessed Chinooks hauling 6,000 to 8,000 pound sling loads of corn and beans that larger loads were available for transport. By the end of the third day of helicopter operations, the NEC insured that the cargo ramps were maintained to their full capacity. In two weeks of operation, the Chinooks carried not only corn and beans but also rice, lime (to process corn for tortillas), oil, salt, clothing, and basic construction materials. Among the most important early relief cargo was water. Without the unique ability of the CH-47 to lift four 400-gallon water trailers from the 30th Engineer Detachment plant in Chimaltenango, many areas North and Northwest of Guatemala City would have suffered even greater hardships. 22/

The Huey helicopters of the 210th Aviation Battalion, stationed in the Canal Zone, were utilized in a variety of missions. They provided medical evacuations throughout the disaster area. They supported the DAST survey mission and provided airlift for the Special Forces contact teams. They supported the Engineer Survey Team during their surveys of the main highway, airlifted siesmographic equipment into some ten areas astride the main fault of the Montagua River Valley and were the extension of the Chinooks in delivering medical and food supplies to areas inaccessible to any other aircraft. 23/

The OH-58 observation aircraft was utilized for reconnaissance, observation and survey missions. It was an extremely important asset to the MILGP Commander, the Ambassador and personnel conducting various aerial survey missions.

From the initial phase of the relief operations, potable water remained a problem of primary concern to all. The arrival of the 30th Engineer Detachment and the CH-47 helicopters were instrumental in alleviating the immediate needs for water in the Chimaltenango area. The equipment of the 30th Engineer Detachment was capable of producing six thousand gallons of potable water per hour. The CH-47 helicopters delivered four 400-gallon water trailers; one each to four key locations in the Chimaltenango Department for use by the villagers.

Subsequently, a water expert from the US Army Training and Doctrine Command arrived in country on 7 February to assist the Guatemalan Government in restoring potability and distribution of water throughout the country. Working with a joint US-host country committee, some 134 3,000 gallon capacity water tanks, obtained from US stocks in CONUS, were placed in strategic locations throughout the affected area to provide potable water for the populous.

22/ IBID, p. 16.
23/ USSOUTHCOM AAR, OPCIT, p. 9.

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President Laugerud's great concern of the Atlantic Coast Highway, the principle road between the port of Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic Coast and Guatemala City, became increasingly evident after the detailed survey by the DAST engineer on 7 February. 24/

Due to the economic importance of this highway to the country, especially the capital city, coupled with the fact that the rainy season commences there about the first of May, it was extremely important to determine exactly how much work was required to open this vital highway.

Ambassador Meloy requested that photo reconnaissance missions be accomplished and that a more detailed survey was required by an engineer survey team. His requests were subsequently approved by the State Department.

On 8 February an O2-A observation aircraft of the 24th Composite Wing, from the Canal Zone, arrived in Guatemala to provide aerial photo damage assessment particularly to the Atlantic Coast Highway. Inter-American Geodetic Survey personnel stationed in Guatemala directed the surveillance operation. On 10 February, the O2-A aircraft flew in support of IAGS studies of earthquake damage. Photographs were taken of the major fault line which runs from El Progresso to Los Amates (90 miles NE of Guatemala City) along the Montagua River Valley and following the Atlantic Highway. The film was processed in the Canal Zone and flown back to Guatemala City within 24 hours. 25/

The Department of Defense also arranged for U-2 aircraft to take high altitude aerial photographs of Guatemala covering an area of 30,000 square kilometers (12,000 square miles). The JCS tasked the Chief of Staff of the Air Force on 7 February to accomplish this photographic coverage. The Strategic Air Command (SAC) launched U-2 aircraft missions on 8 and 13 February. High altitude photographs were provided to the Inter-American Geodetic Survey (IAGS) representative for the purpose of coordinating in-country photographic interpretation activities by the various Guatemalan agencies involved in disaster analysis. The photos taken by the O-2 and U-2 aircraft were to be used for country rehabilitation and in determining what was required to open the road to the Atlantic. 26/

In view of the need for an extensive engineering survey of the highway between Guatemala City and the Atlantic Coast, JCS tasked REDCOM to provide an Engineer Survey Team. The team deployed from Fort Bragg, North Carolina on 9 February and arrived in Guatemala on the same date. On 10 February 1976 the 11-man survey team from Fort Bragg commenced their survey of the Atlantic Coast Highway. The survey team concentrated their survey effort from El Progresso South to Guatemala City. Their

24/ 193d Inf Bde ARAR, OIC DAST, OPCIT, p. B-7.
25/ 24th Composite Wing AAR, OPCIT, p. 1.
26/ Defense Mapping Agency (IAGS) Fort Clayton CZ After Action Report for Disaster Relief Operations, Guatemala, dtd 29 Mar 76, p.2

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survey information was instrumental in the 548th Engineer Battalion subsequently deploying to Guatemala to assist the host country in opening the road from El Progresso to Guatemala City. 27/

Redeployment planning commenced on 12 February. Early addressal of this facet proved to be most beneficial and facilitated a well coordinated operation. The 47th Field Hospital with attachments was made available for retrograde to CONUS on 15 February. Personnel and sensitive equipment were redeployed via MAC C-141 Special Mission Aircraft. Less sensitive bulk supplies were retrograded via channel traffic making maximum use of C-130 aircraft based in the Canal Zone. The more bulky vehicular equipment was retrograded by surface using shipping which deployed the 548th Engineer Battalion (Minus) which closed at Puerto Barrios on 29 February.

The CH-47 Chinooks element redeployed in three increments. A flight of four ships departed on 18 and 25 February respectively using the flight route through Mexico to Fort Hood, Texas. The support personnel and miscellaneous equipment redeployed via C-141 special mission aircraft on 26 February utilizing the missions which deployed the advanced element of 548th Engineer Battalion (Minus).

The majority of Canal Zone based elements redeployed in increments between the period 20 to 29 February. Two UH-1H Huey helicopters with attendant maintenance personnel and an administrative/logistics element of the 193d Inf Bde (CZ) remained in country to support the 548th Engineer Battalion.

The participation of the 548th Engineer Battalion (Construction) in the United States' effort to provide reconstruction assistance to the country of Guatemala following the 4 February earthquake, began on 7 February 1976, and was completed on 7 May 1976.

The initial phase of the operation consisted of an on-site analysis and evaluation of the situation which was coordinated with the parent unit to prepare them for the most effective operation. Upon receipt of the execution order on 20 February 1976, the advance party of the Task Force (TF) was rushed to the site by air followed by the main body with heavy equipment by sea.

The mission of the TF was to assist in the reopening and rebuilding of the inter-ocean highway (CA-9) from Guatemala City to the Atlantic Coast. The task force was assigned to a portion of the highway, approximately 68 kilometers long from Guatemala City to El Rancho. Work on the road began on 3 March 1976 and was completed on 22 April 1976. 28/

By 2 May 1976 all Department of Defense (DOD) personnel had been retrograded from Guatemala, thus ending Canal Zone and CONUS based units operations in the stricken country.

27/ USSOUTHCOM After Action Report, Guatemala, US Forces Disaster Relief Operations, Phase II, Engineer Reconstruction, 1 March - 2 May 1976, p. 2.
28/ IBID, p. 2.

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Probably the most significant factor with respect to the success of this relief operation was the command and control aspect. From the onset, proper channels regarding requests for assistance as well as control of the assets as they arrived were established and maintained. Regardless of the pressures on their sources, requests emanating from command and control elements at every level of the operation remained rational and realistic. The USSOUTHCOM Disaster Relief Operation Regulation 700-4, rewritten and reissued in October 1975, provided thorough and comprehensive guidance to all applicable elements and no doubt played a significant role in the smooth execution of the Guatemala operation. 29/

In summary, the Guatemalan disaster relief operation was, indeed, a highly successful and outstanding exercise in every respect. Primary credit can be given to command and control procedures established at the start and maintained throughout the operation. Contributing factors include the high quality as well as the experience level of the personnel involved. All requests for support and the responses to those requests appear to have been reasonable, realistic and fully justifiable under the extreme circumstances involved. 30/

During the first week of July 1976 intensive rains in the Northeast section of Nicaragua caused extensive flooding along the Rio Coco, Rio Wawa and Sandy Bay areas of the country. Preliminary reports indicated 21,000 personnel affected with considerable damage to crops as well as losses of livestock and personal property of individuals living near the rivers. 31/

Based on a request by the President of Nicaragua the US Ambassador to Nicaragua exercised his authority in declaring the Northeast section of Nicaragua a disaster area and requested a USSOUTHCOM Disaster Area Survey Team (DAST) from the State Department. 32/

On 10 July 1976 the Agency for International Development/Foreign Disaster Assistance Office (AID/FDA) approved the Ambassador's request and initially funded $25,000 for the operation. 33/ The Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) tasked USSOUTHCOM to dispatch a DAST to survey the affected area and determine possible additional assistance required by the US Government. 34/

A Military Airlift Command (MAC) C-130, with a nine man DAST, departed Howard AFB, CZ at 101321Z July 1976 and arrived in Managua, Nicaragua at 101507Z July 1976. The DAST completed their survey of the affected area on 12 July 1976 and recommended to the US Ambassador that the Government of Nicaragua was capable of handling the situation in-country and that no

29/ Department of Defense, Defense Security Assistance Agency ltr I-3203/76 dated 26 Mar 76, p. 3.
30/ IBID, p. 5.
31/ USMILGP Nicaragua After Action Report on Disaster Relief Operations in Nicaragua during 9-15 July 1976, dtd 21 July 1976.
32/ AmEmbassy Managua msg 100313Z July 1976
33/ SecState msg 101105Z July 1976.
34/ JCS msg 101723Z July 1976.

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further assistance was required by the US Government. 35/ The Ambassador concurred with the DAST Commander's recommendations and reported his findings to the Government of Nicaragua. 36/

With the return of the DAST to the Canal Zone on the evening of 12 July 1976 the disaster survey operations terminated.

The salient lesson learned in this brief survey operation was that no commitment concerning the degree of US assistance should be made to a host country until a Disaster Area Survey Team (DAST) has made a detailed survey of the situation. 37/

During the first week of October some thirty earthquake tremors created damage in the Cotapaxi province of Ecuador resulting in nine deaths and one thousand people left homeless. 38/

The Government of Ecuador requested assistance from the US Government in the form of tents from the Agency for International Development (AID) stockpile located in the Canal Zone. 39/ The US Ambassador to Ecuador exercised his disaster relief authority on 7 October 1976 by requesting 200 tents for homeless families. 40/

On 9 October an Ecuadorian De Haviland Buffalo aircraft was loaded with 120 tents at Howard AFB, CZ. Due to mechanical problems with the aircraft the remaining 80 tents could not be lifted. 41/

On 10 October 1976 the US Ambassador requested an additional 150 tents from the Secretary of State. 42/ On 12 October a second Ecuadorian aircraft picked up 150 tents at Howard AFB, CZ. The operation concluded with the departure of the Ecuadorian De Haviland at 121934Z Oct 76. 43/

At 1732Z 13 October 1976, a United States registered Boeing 707 belonging to Rodel Enterprises in Miami, Florida and under contract to LLoyd Aereo Boliviano crashed on takeoff from Santa Cruz, Bolivia. The three US citizens crewmembers were killed on impact together with approximately 72 Bolivian citizens who were located in the impact area. Over 40 other Bolivian citizens subsequently died of injuries received. Approximately 110 Bolivian citizens received injuries of varying degress, mostly burns. 44/

35/ Cdr, 193d Inf Bde After Action Report, Disaster Area Survey Team Operation, 10-12 July 1976, dtd 29 Jul 76.
36/ AmEmbassy Managua msg 122035Z July 1976.
37/ USMILGP Nicaragua AAR, OPCIT, p. 4.
38/ SecState msg 080047Z Oct 76.
39/ IBID
40/ AmEmbassy Quito msg 072242Z Oct 76,
41/ AmEmbassy Quito 101440Z Oct 76.
42/ IBID.
43/ USCINCSO msg 122020Z Oct 76.
44/ United States Military Group Bolivia, After Action Report, Disaster Relief, Boeing 707 Airplane Crash, Santa Cruz, Bolivia, dtd 17 Nov 76, p. 1.

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At 2045Z, 13 October 1976, [redacted] (b)(6) Commander, US Military Group, Bolivia, notified Major General Breedlove, Deputy Commander in Chief, USSOUTHCOM by radio of the accident and the possible requirement for US Government assistance in providing medical supplies and doctors for treatment of burn patients. 45/

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

The Joint Chiefs of Staff were notified that the Canal Zone does not have a burn center or doctors which specialize in burn treatment. It was suggested to the OJCS that, should Department of Defense (DOD) assets be requested by the State Department, Brooke Army Medical Center burn teams located at Fort Sam Houston, Texas be alerted to a possible disaster relief operation.

Subsequently, on 14 October the US Ambassador to Bolivia requested from the Department of State that a burn team be dispatched to Bolivia with attendant medical supplies and radio communication. 46/

A burn team, consisting of three doctors and three corpsmen with a Combat Control Team (CCT) from Fort Sam Houston were flown to Bolivia by C-141 aircraft arriving 1740Z on 15 October 1976. Additional medical supplies were requested from CONUS by the burn team and these supplies arrived on 17 October. On 21 October the burn teams were retrograded to Texas via Howard AFB, Canal Zone. 47/

During this particular disaster operation, USSOUTHCOM's main role was acting as coordinator for the US Ambassador and the Commander, US Military Group, Bolivia with the Department of State, Department of Defense and the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Disaster relief planning and preparedness continued to play a significant role in USSOUTHCOM's philosophy towards disaster relief methodology.

In March of 1976 Lieutenant General D.P. McAuliffe, USA, Commander in Chief, USSOUTHCOM, invited all major participants of the Guatemala disaster relief operations to a lessons-learned critique of the operation. The critique was held at Albrook Air Force Station on 30 and 31 March 1976. Two productive areas were explored: first, the application of lessons learned from previous disasters and, secondly, the development of new lessons learned during Guatemala operations. A representative from each major military command, the Department of State, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the US Ambassador to Guatemala were present and briefed the participants on their portion of the operation together with lessons learned to apply in future operations.

In September 1976 USSOUTHCOM conducted a major Command Post Exercise (CPX) using a natural disaster scenario which affected the Canal Zone and portions of the Republic of Panama. The objectives were

45/ IBID, p. 2.
46/ IBID, p. 2.
47/ IBID, p. 3.

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to exercise local command and control procedures, coordination with the Canal Zone Government, Panama Canal Company (CZG/PCC), communications and logistics procedures. Additionally, the exercise pointed out the difference between a domestic disaster occurring in the Canal Zone and a foreign disaster which affected the Republic of Panama, the distinction between a foreign disaster and domestic disaster is important. Different laws, policies and procedures apply. During this CPX representatives from the Republic of Panama, Disaster Relief Committee, were given the opportunity to observe a portion of the exercise and were later briefed by the USSOUTHCOM Staff.

Based on a request by the Foreign Disaster Assistance Office, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. (FDA/AID/WASH) to the Department of Defense Foreign Disaster Relief Coordinator (DOD/FDRC) and concurred in by the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (OJCS), the Command Disaster Relief Coordinator, was assigned to the FDA/AID disaster planning team for a period of twenty days to assist the government of Ecuador in disaster technical assistance.

The placing of a military officer on the FDA/AID technical planning team was significant, in that this was the first occasion that a military officer had been requested to become a member of the AID team.

During the team's twenty day assistance visit, the USSOUTHCOM representative was instrumental in assisting the government of Ecuador in developing an evacuation plan for the City of Latacunga, developing logistical plans to support the national and provincial disaster plans, and providing concepts on the use of an Ecuadorian Disaster Area Survey Team (DAST).

On 24 November 1976 an Operational Readiness Exercise (ORE) was conducted of the USSOUTHCOM Disaster Area Survey Team (DAST). The test involved an alert, assembly and preparation of personnel for deployment to a simulated disaster which the exercise scenario had depicted occurring in Peru. The following objectives were successfully achieved:

a. Insured alert procedures for the DAST were current and adequate.

b. Insured that procedures had been established for providing personnel and equipment shortfalls.

c. Evaluated procedures for preparing personnel and equipment for deployment to a foreign disaster area.

During 1976 Commander in Chief Pacific (CINCPAC) and Commander in Chief Atlantic (CINCLANT) formed Disaster Area Survey Teams (DAST) structured

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along the same concepts used by USSOUTHCOM. USSOUTHCOM provided both Naval commands with the necessary research material, guidelines, and suggestions for the organization, concept of employment and reporting procedures for both DASTs. 48/

In conclusion, disaster relief continues to play a significant role as a primary mission of US Southern Command in Latin America.

SEARCH AND RESCUE (SAR)

(U) General. During CY 76, the USSOUTHCOM agent for SAR operations, the US Southern Air Division (USAFSO), processed 101 incidents of which 31 developed into SAR missions. Eleven search missions were conducted in 1976; seven for distressed vessels, one for man-over-board, and three for missing aircraft. The remaining humanitarian missions involved medical evacuations of U.S. citizens from remote locations to Gorgas Hospital; Panamanian citizens to the hospital in the Republic of Panama; and ship board medical evacuations. The hoist capability of the secondary SAR helicopters was used on several occassions to evacuate the seriously ill or injured seamen from merchant vessels at sea to medical aid at Gorgas Hospital. One mission involved the deployment of pararescue specialists by parachute to treat a critically ill passenger aboard a merchant vessel at sea. Another mission involved the deployment of a mission control task force to Quito, Ecuador to assist in the air search of the Ecuadorian Andes for a downed airliner. Two aircraft, a C-130 and an HC-130, were staged out of Quito for this search. Other out-of-country missions involved the massive sea search for the missing vessel "TWINKIE." Subject vessel and survivors were safely located on the western coast of Costa Rica. A total of 26 persons were recovered from the vessel "BETTY B" which sank off the coast of Providencia Island. Regretfully, 17 persons from the "BETTY B" were never located. A total of 35 people were assisted and 34 lives were saved as a direct result of CY 76 SAR missions. This combined SAR effort required a total of 456.6 flying hours Air Force C-130 aircraft, HC-130 aircraft, UH-1N helicopters, and Army UH-1H helicopters.

COMMAND AND CONTROL

During the Guatmalan earthquake relief effort the Joint Operations Center (JOC) coordinated all communications between the disaster relief teams (DAST) in Guatemala and the Canal Zone and higher headquarters in Washington.

48/ CINCPAC Inst 3050.1E and CINCLANT Inst 3050.1, Foreign Disaster Relief.

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The Joint Operations Center participated in Command Post Exercises (CPX) Full Moon I and Full Moon II.

Physical changes within the Joint Operations Center include additional secure lines in the form of AUTOSEVOCOM (see List of Acronyms) Call Directors. A Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) terminal was added and its enclosing room constructed within the JOC work area. To facilitate secure gun storage for use at the Post of Quarry Heights, a Joint Service Internal Intrusions Detection System (J-SIIDS) was installed in the Evacuation Transportation Board room of the Joint Operations Center.

PANAMA CANAL TREATY NEGOTIATIONS

~~(S)~~ General (U). During 1976 the command entered a new phase in its efforts to render responsible and responsive support to US-Panama Canal treaty negotiations. US negotiators formulated new approaches to reaching US/GOP agreements on treaty issues. Often based on premises different from those upon which JCS approved 1975 lands and waters positions are based, US negotiators presented USSOUTHCOM, for comment, a series of tentative treaty views and draft proposals dated 10 March, 26 April, 14 May, 10 June, and 15 September. USSOUTHCOM representatives comprehensively reviewed and commented on the merits of each proposal.

In January 1976, USSOUTHCOM representatives briefed OJCS/J5 on non-Canal defense related military activities operating in the Canal Zone; USSOUTHCOM perceptions regarding future missions applicable for the US military forces in Panama under the provisions of a new Canal treaty; and first impressions garnered from discussions by USMILGP Panama, with Panamanian Guardia Nacional (GN) representatives about the future trends of GN force development.

In February, LTG W. G. Dolvin, retired and hired by the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) as a consultant and new member of the US Panama Canal Treaty Negotiating Team, was given a guided tour and orientation of Canal Zone facilities.

On 26 March 1976, the results of a study concerning USSOUTHCOM support of non-military activities in the Canal Zone was forwarded to JCS.

In April, the Joint Committee Affairs (JCA) Division of the J3 Directorate was activated to serve as the principal advisor on all matters concerning the treaty on defense of the Panama Canal and its neutrality.

Also in April, USCINCSO briefed US Negotiating Team representatives regarding his initial views about US military "bed rock" lands and waters requirements throughout the lifetime of a new Canal treaty. This "bed rock" constitutes the minimum land and water areas necessary to accommodate US forces if the new treaty stipulates that the US has primary responsibility in a combined US/Panamanian defense of the Canal.

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During May and June, at the behest of the US treaty negotiators, and in order to encourage Panamanian negotiators to arrive at a fuller and more realistic understanding of current US military lands and waters requirements as well as those that will obtain during the period of a new Canal treaty, two Panamanian technical advisors to the Panamanian negotiators were provided comprehensive orientation tours of the Canal Zone.

Throughout 1976, four lands and waters treaty negotiations issues were under almost constant review. Those points of concern were the releasing to Panama of a coastal strip around the Howard AFB/Fort Kobbe complex to the Panamanian town of Vera Cruz; the relocation of the Air Force's Balboa West Bombing Range to another location deemed suitable; the retention by the US military of available military housing until such time as deemed excess to the needs of the US military forces; and the early release of the Albrook Panama Area Depot (PAD) to Panama.

These issues were highlighted by USSOUTHCOM's Special Assistant for Legal Affairs and the Chief, Joint Committee Affairs during their visit to the Pentagon during early November. The primary objective of the trip was to ascertain the level and intensity of USSOUTHCOM support among Service planners on these major points of concern.

INSTALLATION OF WWMCCS TERMINAL

(U) Justification, Approval and Acquisition Documentation (JAAD). (U) USSOUTHCOM's revised JAAD, 18 August 1975, was approved by The Department of the Army (DA) in February and OJCS in April 1976. This documentation identified operations, intelligence, logistics and staff support as the primary functions to be supported by the USSOUTHCOM WWMCCS Remote Terminal System.

(U) DA WWMCCS Readiness Review. (U) A HQ DA Pre-installation WWMCCS Readiness Review was conducted at this headquarters during the period 24-27 May, according to Army Regulation 18-1 and JCS Publication 17 guidelines. HQ USSOUTHCOM was found to be adequately prepared to accept and operate its designated WWMCCS terminal equipment.

(U) Site Preparation. (U) Site preparation planning for the WWMCCS Remote Terminal included the central facility in Building 81 (tunnel) at Quarry Heights, the facility for the HQ 193d Infantry Brigade keyboard/display terminal, and the facility for the Emergency Relocation Site (ERS). Work on the central facility, which had been going on since prior to the beginning of the year, was essentially completed by June 1976. The HQ 193d site was ready to accommodate the communications and data processing equipment by mid-November. No effort was expended on the existing ERS at Fort Amador; instead, the HQ 193d facility was modified to provide an interim ERS support capability until the new ERS facility at Howard AFB could be completed in 1977.

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(U) Installation of Supporting Data Communications Equipment. (U) In April, a communications engineer from USA CEEIA-CONUS (see List of Acronyms) performed a site survey to obtain information necessary to complete the communications design. Installation of supporting data communications equipment in the central facility (Building 81, Quarry Heights) was completed in September. Communications equipment installation in the HQ 193d Infantry Brigade (CZ) facility was completed in November.

(U) Installation and Acceptance Testing of Automated Data Processing Equipment (ADPE). (U) Shipment of the Honeywell ADPE, originally scheduled for April, was made in late July. Installation of that ADPE in the central facility was under way by mid-August, and was completed on 12 October. Hardware acceptance testing was conducted for 30 days and an operational effectiveness of 98 percent was demonstrated. As a result, the ADPE was accepted for the US Government on 11 November 1976. Installation of ADPE components in the 193d facility was completed in December.

(U) Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) Accreditation Test Planning. (U) The designed ADPE and system software for the Remote Terminal provide for concurrent processing of compartmented and collateral data with two host computers in the CONUS. The final approval to perform such classified processing in an operational mode is dependent upon the successful completion of an extensive security test and evaluation (ST&E) by DIA. USSOUTHCOM planning for this ST&E, was guided by DIA Manuals 50-3 and 50-4 and involved numerous preparations to meet the detailed requirements for physical, procedural, administrative and communications security. The ST&E is scheduled to be conducted in early 1977.

(U) Equipment Configuration Changes. (U) On 22 October, a System Development Notification (SDN) was submitted to OJCS, identifying the need for an additional Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) terminal device and page-copy printer for the ERS at Howard AFB. This additional equipment was deemed necessary to provide Automated Data Processing (ADP) support to the intelligence function during contingencies.

(U) Problems. (U) The installation of the terminal did not go as smoothly as the preceding narrative might indicate. All phases of the project were plagued by numerous problems.

Delays in the arrival of materials necessary for installation of communications equipment necessitated a delay in the shipment of ADP equipment.

Non-availability of some essential components and spare parts in the initial ADP equipment shipment delayed completion of the ADPE installation.

Faulty design and installation of the electrical power supply and air conditioning systems for the central site subjected communications and ADP equipment to hazards during the early stages of their installation and operation. These problems, detected in mid-September, were corrected by

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mid-October. The data communications link between USSOUTHCOM and the Aerospace Defense Command (ADCOM) was not established until the early part of December, approximately two months later than the link between USSOUTHCOM and the US Readiness Command (USREDCOM). When it was finally established, it was extremely unreliable. In late December, members of USA CEEIA-CONUS were dispatched to USSOUTHCOM and ADCOM in an attempt to solve the problem through on-site testing and analysis. As of the end of the year, this analysis effort was still in progress and acceptable system reliability remained to be achieved.

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USSOUTHCOM MILITARY REPRESENTATIONAL ACTIVITIES

(U) Significant Trips. Significant trips are defined as those trips made by the Commander in Chief to Latin American countries. A chronological listing of trips made by the Commander in Chief during calendar year 1976 follows:

COUNTRY	DATE
Bolivia	26-28 Jan
Venezuela	22-25 Feb
Ecuador	25-28 Feb
Brazil	4-10 Apr
Honduras	26-28 Apr
Dominican Republic	25-27 May
Haiti	27-28 May
El Salvador	7-9 Jun
Nicaragua	9-11 Jun
Nicaragua	16-17 Aug
Costa Rica	23-24 Aug
Guatemala	24-26 Aug

(U) Important Visitors. A Chronological listing of important visitors for calendar year 1976 is as follows:

VISITORS	PERIOD OF VISIT
SEN Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) Member, Foreign Relations Committee	7-10 Jan
REP Lester Wolff (D-NY) Member, Foreign Affairs Committee	13-14 Jan
GEN Paul K. Carlton, USAF Cdr, Military Airlift Command (MAC)	28-30 Jan
HON Victor V. Veysey, Asst Secretary of the Army (Civil Works)/Chairman, Board of Directors, Panama Canal Company (PCC)	28 Jan - 1 Feb 2-6 May 1-5 Aug

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VISITORS	PERIOD OF VISIT
Defense Orientation Conference Association (DOCA)	1-4 Feb
LTG Welborn G. Dolvin, USA (Ret) Military Rep for Panama Canal Treaty Negotiations	2-23 Feb 29 Apr - 2 May 19-26 Oct 13-17 Dec
GEN Robert J. Dixon, USAF Cdr, Tactical Air Command (TAC)	15-21 Feb
MG Alberto GUZMAN Soriano Foreign Minister, Bolivia	28 Feb - 7 Mar
HON James D. Theberge US Ambassador to Nicaragua	16-20 Mar
COL Orlando ZELEDON Aguilera Cdr, Nicaraguan Air Force	18-20 Mar
LTG Maurice F. Casey, USAF Dir, J-4, Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS)	25-27 Mar
HON Francis E. Meloy, Jr. US Ambassador to Guatemala	29 Mar - 1 Apr
HON David H. Popper US Ambassador to Chile	1-3 Apr
[redacted] (b)(6) Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)	14-15 Apr FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)
CONG Paul Simon (D-IL) Member, Education and Labor Committee	20-23 Apr
Army Scientific Panel - Mr. Richard Montgomery, GS-18 (Equiv) and Party of 3	25-29 Apr
HON James F. Campbell US Ambassador to El Salvador	9-12 May
LTG William C. Gribble, USA Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army (DA)	15-18 May
LTG Sam S. Walker, USA Dep Cdr, US Army Forces Command (FORSCOM)	19-24 May

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VISITORS	PERIOD OF VISIT
LTG Gordon Sumner, Jr., USA - Chairman, Inter-American Defense Board (IADB)	1-3 Jun & 11-13 Jun
GEN Federico RINCON Puentes Cdr, Colombian Air Force	18-20 Aug
LTG CJ LeVan, USA Dir, J-3, Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS)	30 Aug - 2 Sep
BG Carlos A. PRADO Pinzon Dep Chief of Staff, Colombian Army	12-17 Sep
LTG Andrew B. Anderson, Jr., USAF Dep Chief of Staff, Plans & Operations, HQ, US Air Force (USAF)	23-25 Sep
ADM Isaac C. Kidd, Jr., USN Commander in Chief, Atlantic (CINCLANT) LTG Robert H. Barrow, USMC Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force Atlantic (FMFLANT)	21-23 Oct
LTG John W. Morris, USA Chief of Engineers, DA	15-18 Nov
REP Edward J. Derwinski (R-IL) Member, Foreign Affairs and Post Office and Civil Service Committees	28 Nov - 1 Dec
Foreign Policy Seminar - Federal Executive Institute (Party of 17)	1-3 Dec
HON Ralph E. Becker US Ambassador to Honduras	15-17 Dec
BG Luis GARCIA Pereira Commanding General, Bolivian Air Force	15-18 Dec
SEN Robert Morgan (D-NC)	26-30 Dec

(U) Other Visitors. Including the individuals and groups identified above, HQ USSOUTHCOM received 350 visitors during the period of the report. Fifty-four of the visitors were general officers; 194 were field grade officers; and 102 were civilians (GS-14-or Equiv-and above).

PART II - STAFF ACTIONS

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PERSONNEL

(U) Manpower Program, CY76. A reorganization of HQ USSOUTHCOM was accomplished, with an effective date of 31 Dec 75. The following structure, with corresponding manpower strengths, was in existence on 1 Jan 76: 1/

Command/Chief of Staff	8 OFF	2 EM	3 CIV	13 TOT
Special Asst for Public Affairs	2 OFF	1 EM	2 CIV	5
Special Asst for Legal Affairs	3 OFF	1 EM	1 CIV	5
Resource Management Directorate	16 OFF	16 EM	8 CIV	40
Intelligence Directorate	19 OFF	14 EM	4 CIV	37
Operations Directorate	18 OFF	10 EM	2 CIV	30
Latin American Military Affairs Directorate	14 OFF	2 EM	4 CIV	20
	80 OFF	46 EM	24 CIV	150 TOT

*Totals by military department and category were:

Service	Officers	Enlisted	Civilian	Total
Army	37	25	24	86
Navy	11	7		18
Air Force	27	14		41
Marine Corps	5			5
Total:	80	46	24	150

* A total of 151 is depicted on the Joint Manpower Program (JMP). The additional authorization is one AF EM authorized to the Office of Defense Attache, Mexico City, Mexico, and depicted on the HQ USSOUTHCOM JMP for manpower accounting purposes.

The actual Joint Manpower Program (Part I - Organization, Part II - Joint Table of Distribution and Part III - Joint Mobilization Augmentation) was approved by Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) on 9 Apr 76. 2/

(U) Several manpower reviews and internal management actions were accomplished during CY76, resulting in publication of six formal changes to the JMP:

1/ HQ USSOUTHCOM FY76 JMP, eff 31 Dec 75.
2/ JCS 8973, 092027Z Apr 76

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Change 1 - 17 Mar 76: Updated organization charts and functional statements to depict revised headquarters configuration. Added applicable remark coding to various authorizations.

Change 2 - 21 Apr 76: Announced JCS approval of JMP and revised appropriate wording to depict inactivation of the 1145th USAF Special Activities Squadron and concurrent activation of USAF Element, HQ USSOUTHCOM.

Change 3 - 15 Jul 76: (a) Added a technical reporting channel to the Chief of Staff for Chief, Automated Systems Division, Resource Management Directorate, in his capacity as Special Assistant to Chief of Staff for Automated Systems. (b) Accomplished a series of manpower actions (Realignments, remark code changes, Civilian Personnel Office classification actions, Joint Table of Distribution (JTD) line number changes, etc, which included:

Realignment of GS Translator/Typist position from Resource Management Directorate to Special Assistant for Public Affairs.

Addition of one GS Clerk/Stenographer billet to Logistics Division; deletion of one GS Secretary (Stenographer) position from Latin American Military Affairs Directorate.

Establishing Army E7 Personnel Management NCO position, M/P Division, Resource Management Directorate. E7 resource realigned from Ground Order of Battle Division, Intelligence Directorate.

Internal realignment to provide germane military department representation/skills in the Joint Committee Affairs (JCA) function, Operations Directorate. The following actions were undertaken:

+1	AF 06	JCA	-1	AF 06	LAMA
-1	A 06	JCA	+1	A 06	LAMA
+1	A 04	JCA	-1	A 04	RMD
-1	AF 04	JCA	+1	AF 04	RMD

Changing of additional codes of Navy 05 Plans (Policy Officer, Regional Affairs Division, LAMA, from 3100 (Supply Corps) to 1000 (unrestricted line officer).

Change 4 - 15 Aug 76: Updated Joint Mobilization Augmentation manpower authorizations (Part III JMP) as approved by JCS. 3/ Revised mobilization organization structures were developed for the Intelligence Directorate and Operations Directorate.

3/ JCS 3506, 272143Z Aug 76

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Change 5 - 15 Oct 76: (a) Announced addition of one Marine Corps E6 position to the Emergency Action Center Operations Directorate as approved by JCS. 4/ This new position increased the authorized manpower level for HQ USSOUTHCOM to 151. (b) Updated Army skill codes in accordance with applicable directives.

Change 6 - 1 Dec 76: Organizationally relocated the Automated Systems Division from the Resource Management Directorate to the Operations Directorate with no manpower cost involved. The Chief, Automated Systems Division, retained his technical reporting channel to the Chief of Staff.

(U) During December 1976, JCS approved a series of manpower changes affecting the headquarters. These actions, effective in December 1976, were scheduled for publication as formal manpower change in early CY77.

On 6 December 1976, JCS approved the establishment of one AF EM position to the Office of the Defense Attache, Port Au Prince, Haiti, to administer the limited USSOUTHCOM Security Assistance Program for Haiti. 5/

On 9 December 1976, a series of proposed manpower realignments were forwarded to JCS for consideration. These proposals evolve from a review completed by the Commander in Chief based on operational experience gained since implementation of the Secretary of Defense directed reorganization of USSOUTHCOM in Dec 75. 6/ On 30 Dec 76, JCS approved the following changes: 7/

Special Assistant for Public Affairs - +1 Army 05, Community Relations Officer/Deputy Public Affairs Officer, -1 AF 04, Community Relations Officer.

Special Assistant for Legal Affairs - minus 1 Navy 04, Assistant Legal Advisor.

Resource Management Directorate: Army 04, Adjutant General billet deleted. Additional duty as "Senior Enlisted Advisor to Commander in Chief" added to E9, Chief, Administrative Services Division. Air Force E5, Classified Document Specialist position deleted. Army 05 Personnel Officer downgraded to Army 04.

4/ JCS 8607, 2202236Z Jul 76
5/ JCS 6182, 061450Z Dec 76
6/ USCINCSO 092208Z Dec 76
7/ JCS 6512, 300059Z Dec 76

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Intelligence Directorate: Directorate was reorganized internally. Concurrently, several specialty code changes for both officers and EM were approved. Two new authorizations were added, utilizing manpower resources from within existing USSOUTHCOM totals: One Army E5, Telecommunications Center Specialist to the Special Security Office/Special Activities Office; one Navy O3 Intelligence Watch Officer to the Indications and Warning Division (Intelligence Watch Team).

Operations Directorate: Additional code of Navy O4 Staff Plans and Operations Officer, Plans Division, changed from 1110 to 1130 to indicate requirement for special warfare expertise. One AF O4 Worldwide Military Command and Control System Command and General Staff Officer position added to Plans Division. Function titles of Internal Operations Directorate Entities were changed as follows:

From	To
Plans Group	Plans Division
Operations & Training Group	Operations & Training Division
Emergency Action Center	Joint Operations Center Division
Joint Committee Affairs	Joint Committee Affairs Division

The 31 Dec 76 approved manpower authorizations for HQ USSOUTHCOM were:

Command/Chief of Staff	8 OFF	2 EM	3 CIV	13 TOTAL
Special Asst for Public Affairs	2	1	3	6
Special Asst for Legal Affairs	2	1	1	4
Resource Management Directorate	11	10	6	27
Intelligence Directorate	20	14	4	38
Operations Directorate	23	17	4	44
Latin American Mil Affairs Directorate	14	2	3	19
	80 OFF	47 EM	24 CIV	151 TOTAL

Totals by military department and category were:

Service	Officers	Enlisted	Civilian	Total
Army	37	25	24	86
Navy	11	7		18
Air Force	27	14		41
Marine Corps	5	1		6
	80	47	24	151

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NOTE: A total of 153 is reflected on the JMP. AF EM authorizations are provided to USDAO Mexico City, Mexico, and Port au Prince, Haiti, and administratively counted on the HQ USSOUTHCOM manpower document.

Deputy Commander in Chief position. On 20 Dec 76, the Commander in Chief recommended to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, that the position of Deputy Commander in Chief/Commander USAF Southern Air Division be upgraded from 07 AF to 08 AF. 8/ At the close of the year, no final decision had been made on the position by JCS.

Manpower Programs, US Military Groups, CY76. At the beginning of CY76, the following authorizations were allocated to the Latin American Military Groups (USMILGPs), Military Assistance Advisory Groups (USMAAGs), Military Liaison Office (USMLO) and to the Defense Attache Office, Mexico City, Mexico.

Country	OFF	EM	MIL TOT	US CIV	FN CIV	CIV TOT	UNIT TOTAL
Argentina	18	9	27	1	9	10	37
Bolivia	18	11	29	2	8	10	39
Brazil	32	8	40	6	26	32	72
Chile	12	3	15	0	6	6	21
Colombia	16	6	22	1	6	7	29
Costa Rica	1	1	2	0	1	1	3
Dom Rep	6	2	8	0	2	2	10
Ecuador	6	2	8	1	3	4	12
El Salvador	8	2	10	0	3	3	13
Guatemala	11	4	15	0	4	4	19
Honduras	6	5	11	0	3	3	14
Nicaragua	10	5	15	0	3	3	18
Panama	6	3	9	1	1	2	11
Paraguay	9	5	14	0	3	3	17
Peru	3	4	7	0	4	4	11
Uruguay	10	3	13	0	5	5	18
Venezuela	23	7	30	0	4	4	34
USDAO Mexico City	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
	195	81	276	12	91	103	379

The figures for USMILGPs Bolivia and Chile are extensions of the FY74 manpower programs. During CY76, the following significant manpower changes to approved JMP occurred:

8/ USCINCSO 201422Z Dec 76.

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USMILGP Bolivia - Navy E7 Chief Storekeeper position established in Navy Section; AF Inventory Management Advisor deleted. 9/

US Delegation, Joint Brazil/US Military Commission Brazil. A realignment of officer spaces resulted in the following changes: 10/

Office of Military Secretary: Position of Chief, US Delegation Detachment Rio de Janeiro (05 Army) deleted; Assistant Secretary, U.S. Delegation authorization (05 Navy) established.

Army Section: Airborne (Personnel Management Officer, 05 Army) billet established.

Navy Section: Plans and Programs Officer (05 Navy) deleted.

On 22 Dec 76, JCS directed downgrade of two general/flag officer positions in US Delegation, Joint Brazil/US Military Commission Brazil from 07 to 06 and that the position of Chairman (to remain Grade 08) be rotated among the services. The Chairman authorization would rotate first from Army to Navy and then Air Force. 11/ Implementing actions were being undertaken at the close of the calendar year.

USMILGP Venezuela - AF 04 Education and Training Advisor position realigned from Air Force Section to Office of COMUSMILGP. 12/

On 1 Mar 76, proposed JMPs for MILGPs were forwarded to JCS for consideration. 13/ A program for Brazil was not submitted pending final approval of the terms of reference for Joint Brazil, US Military Commission Brazil and the MILGP. One authorization was requested for USDAO Port au Prince, Haiti, to administer the limited security assistance program.

9/ JCS 6750, 231912 Jan 76
10/ JCS 3958, 302210Z Jan 76
11/ JCS 2857, 222356Z Dec 76
12/ USCINCSO 181616Z Nov 76
13/ USCINCSO Ltr 1 Mar 76, FY 77 Proposed JMP - USMILGP/USMAAG/USMLO

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Recommended posture (including extension of the Brazil level) was:

Country	OFF	EM	MIL TOT	US CIV	FN CIV	CIV TOT	UNIT TOTAL
Argentina	15	7	22	1	9	10	32
Bolivia	18	11	29	2	8	10	39
Brazil	32	8	40	6	26	32	72
Chile	12	3	15	0	6	6	21
Colombia	15	6	21	1	6	7	28
Costa Rica	1	1	2	0	1	1	3
Dom Rep	6	2	8	0	2	2	10
Ecuador	6	2	8	1	4	5	13
El Salvador	8	2	10	0	3	3	13
Guatemala	9	3	12	0	4	4	16
Honduras	6	5	11	0	3	3	14
Nicaragua	9	2	11	0	2	2	13
Panama	7	6	13	1	1	2	15
Paraguay	9	4	13	0	3	3	16
Peru	3	4	7	0	4	4	11
Uruguay	10	3	13	0	5	5	18
Venezuela	16	3	19	0	4	4	23
USDAO Haiti	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
USDAO Mexico	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
	182	74	256	12	91	103	359

On 30 Jun 76, JCS announced final results of the Triennial Review of service responsibility for assigning Chiefs of MAAGs/MLOs/MILGPs in USSOUTHCOM. 14/ Approved results in the following configuration for command billets:

Argentina - Army 06
Bolivia - Army 06
Brazil - not considered in review. Subsequently, it was determined that Chairman, Joint Brazil/US Military Commission billet would rotate at Grade 08 from Army to Navy and subsequently to Air Force.
Chile - rotate Army/AF/Navy 06
Colombia - Rotate Navy/Army/AF 06
Costa Rica - Army
Dom Rep - Marine Corps 06
Ecuador - rotate Army/Navy/AF 06

14/ JCS 1137, 302143Z Jun 76

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El Salvador - Army 05
Guatemala - Army 06
Honduras - Army 06
Nicaragua - Army 06
Panama - Army 06
Paraguay - Army 06
Peru - Rotate AF/Navy/Army 06
Uruguay - AF 06
Venezuela - Army 06

Disestablishment of USMILGPs/USMAAGs. On 9 Aug 76, the Secretary of Defense approved disestablishment of eleven MAAGs worldwide. 15/ In the USSOUTHCOM area, USMILGPs Costa Rica, Paraguay, and Uruguay were selected (others were Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway and India). The disestablishment actions were to be effective 1 Oct 76 and personnel actions completed by 15 Feb 77. A three-man liaison group would be established.

On 27 Aug 76, JCS advised that no more than three US military would be allotted in each residual element and the number of civilian personnel (GS and LWC) would be limited to those that are fully justifiable. 16/

On 24 Sep 76, Orders were published inactivating USMILGPs Paraguay, Uruguay and Costa Rica, effective 1 Oct 76. 17/ Provisional U.S. Offices of Security Assistance were activated in those three nations, effective 1 Oct 76. 18/

On 8 Oct 76, proposed JMP for Paraguay, Uruguay and Costa Rica were forwarded to JCS for consideration. 19/ The following postures were recommended:

Paraguay	1A 06, 1AF 05, 1 N 05	- Mil Total	3
	2 US civilians, 4 LWR	- Civ Total	6
		TOTAL	9
Uruguay	1 AF 06, 1 A 05, 1 N 05	- Mil Total	3
	2 US civilians, 6 LWR	- Civ Total	8
		TOTAL	11

15/ JCS 1285, 091723Z Aug 76
16/ JCS 3124, 271607Z Aug 76
17/ USSOUTHCOM PO 9-1, 9-2, 9-3, 24 Sep 76
18/ USSOUTHCOM PO 9-4, 9-5, 9-6, 24 Sep 76
19/ USSOUTHCOM 082006Z Oct 76

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NOTE: Accomplishment of a contract by the Military Airlift Command voided the requirement for one Local Wage Rate (LWR), thus reducing the civilian total to 7. 20/

Costa Rica	- 1A 05, 1 A E7	- Mil Total	2
	- 1 LWR	- Civ Total	1
		TOTAL	3

At the end of CY76, no decision had been reached concerning approved manpower.

Fiscal Year 1977 JMP. On 6 Dec 76, JCS approved the FY77 JMP for FY77 only, for USMILGP/USMAAGs Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Venezuela, and USDAO Mexico and Haiti. Manpower programs for Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Paraguay and Uruguay were undergoing further study and Joint Brazil/US Military Commission was withheld pending approval of revised terms of reference. 21/

At the end of CY76, the following authorizations/proposed spaces were programmed to the MILGPs:

Country	OFF	EM	MIL TOT	US CIV	FN CIV	CIV TOT	UNIT TOT
Argentina	15	7	22	1	9	10	32
Bolivia	18	11	29	2	8	10	39
Brazil*	32	8	40	6	26	32	72
Chile*	12	3	15	0	6	6	21
Colombia	15	6	21	1	6	7	28
Costa Rica**	1	1	2	0	1	1	3
Dom Rep	6	2	8	0	2	2	10
Ecuador*	6	2	8	1	3	4	12
El Salvador	8	2	10	0	3	3	13
Guatemala	9	3	12	0	4	4	16
Honduras	6	5	11	0	3	3	14
Nicaragua	9	2	11	0	2	2	13
Panama	7	6	13	1	1	2	15
Paraguay**	3	0	3	2	4	6	9
Peru	3	4	7	0	4	4	11
Uruguay**	3	0	3	2	5	7	10
Venezuela	16	3	19	0	4	4	23
USDAO Haiti	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
USDAO Mexico	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
	169	67	236	16	91	107	343

* Extension of last approved JMP
** Proposed JMP

20/ USCINCSO 121419Z Jan 77
21/ JCS 6182, 061450Z Dec 76

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(U) Revision of Purchase Privilege Regulation: The tri-service regulation outlining purchase privilege entitlements was revised and reissued as USSOUTHCOM Regulation 60-10, 15 Apr 76. As an accompanying action, many non-DOD personnel were removed from entitlement. Basically, all non-DOD US government agency employees were removed from eligibility with the following exceptions: employees of agencies rendering direct support to the military and who possess a rotational agreement, retain their privileges until rotation; employees of those agencies not in possession of rotational agreements lose their privileges 30 September 1977; and no new agency employees arriving after 1 September 1976, regardless of rotational status, are granted privileges. This action was done as a result of the costs to DOD in transportation subsidies in both the exchange and commissary.

(U) Canal Zone College Tuition Rate: The Governor of the Canal Zone announced by letter of 12 July 1976, a change in sponsorship for certain students at Canal Zone College. The Canal Zone Government would no longer sponsor these students and the result would be increased tuition. For the DOD community this meant a drastic increase in fees. Decision to delay implementation of changes to the second semester (Jan 77) was made on 5 August 1976. Various alternatives were explored to arrive at a satisfactory solution to all concerned. Through cooperative efforts, a part-time rate of $25/semester hour was announced in December 1976. Concurrent with this announcement, the reimbursable rate charged DOD for dependent children under 21 was raised from $2790 to $3150. All other rates remained unchanged.

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LOGISTICS

(U) Redesignation of Military Reservations. In September 1975, USCINCSO initiated a study of Canal Zone military reservations with the objective of reducing the number substantially from the twenty-two existing at that time. In implementing recommendations, land parcels were consolidated into four reservations as follows:

Panama Canal Military Reservation
US Naval Station, Panama Canal
Howard Air Force Base
Quarry Heights Military Reservation

Approval of the Service secretaries was obtained and the new reservation descriptions were published in the Code of Federal Regulations. 1/

~~(C)~~ Power Barges Weber and Sturgis. The Corps of Engineers owned electrical power barges were brought to the Canal Zone in 1968 to supplement the Panama Canal Company power system during the period of its expansion. Subsequent increases in PCC generating capacity coupled with decreasing electrical consumption in the Canal Zone have eliminated the need for the barges. This and other considerations such as the logistical burden and the sensitivity of the nuclear barge Sturgis in light of the political climate in Panama led to their removal. 2/ The Weber departed the Canal Zone on 27 November 1976. The Sturgis departed on 28 December 1976.

(U) Placement of Command Assigned C-130 in the Military Airlift Command (MAC) Airlift Service Industrial Fund (ASIF). During early 1976 OSD directed the Air Force to place all MAC C-130s under the Industrial Fund concept. As a result, C-130 users within the Command were required to fund most use of Command C-130s. The funding was obtained by component forecasts to Service Headquarters which reallocated previously budgeted Air Force funds. Command Regulation 59-1 was rewritten to reflect administrative procedures and responsibilities under the Industrial Fund concept. This new directive establishes airlift approval agencies within each component with the Air Force component handling primary interface with the Military Airlift Command for all Industrially Funded aircraft.

(U) Reduced Air Service to MILGP Chile. Political considerations in Chile have required that military cargo and passengers be airlifted into two separate airfield locations. Each airfield was restricted to certain types of aircraft necessitating MAC to use both C-130s and C-141s to provide scheduled service to MILGP Chile. In early 1976 the political atmosphere in Chile had normalized and this directorate initiated a study to determine

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1/ Title 35, Code of Federal Regulations revised as of July 1, 1976.
2/ 193d Inf Bde letter to USAFORSCOM, Subj: Withdrawal of Army's Power Barge Weber and Nuclear Power Plant Sturgis from the Canal Zone, 17 July 1976.

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if the duplicative air service could be eliminated. During March 1976 Directorate discussions with the MILGP resulted in actions that eliminated the need for duplicative service. As a result of this action, all airlift support can be provided to Chile using MAC C-141s. This will result in an annual savings of $200,000 in theater airlift costs.

(U) Implementation of MAC Terminal Services Support for all MILGP/MAAG and MLO Locations. In April of 1976 the Directorate initiated action with the Military Airlift Command (MAC) that resulted in MAC assuming full responsibility for terminal services within the theater on 1 October 1976. This action was necessitated by the placement of all theater airlift assets (C-130s) under the MAC Industrial Fund. MAC staff members and representatives from the HQ visited all of the C-130 and C-141 stations to evaluate terminal service requirements. As a result of this survey, MAC implemented an agent or station manager concept of terminal services at the MILGP locations in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela and Uruguay. The MAAG in the Dominican Republic elected to continue to provide terminal services with the assistance of the Dominican Republic Armed Forces. MAC retained its terminal services contract with Braniff Airlines at the remaining MILGP locations. To document Command and MAC responsibilities under this new concept, the Directorate revised the Command Terminal Services Directive--USSOUTHCOM Regulation 59-2, at the end of this period.

(U) Exercise. During 1976 the Directorate participated in a local Command Post exercise Full Moon, 7 through 9 September. The exercise tested logistical and personnel contingency procedures including disaster relief and evacuation actions.

(U) Budget and Fiscal - Military Groups, Military Assistance Advisory Groups, Offices of Defense Cooperation, and Military Liaison Office. On 9 July 1977, USCINCSO was advised that DSAA would fund and account "at the Washington level" for MAP support of the MILGPs. 3/ However, budget formulation, execution and review actions would still be monitored by the Joint Headquarters. Based on six months of experience, the new fund control system, which is based on a similar system used by the Defense Intelligence Agency, has worked with only a minimum of funding problems. FY77 MAP fund availability totaled $2,426,100 as compared with $1,918,000 for FY76. The US Government leased family housing program in Latin America accounted for a large portion of the increase. This program was administered by the 193d Infantry Brigade and costs were borne by the US Army Family Housing appropriation in prior years. In July 1976, this headquarters assumed overall monitorship of the program and served as a liaison/point-of-contact between the MILGPs and DSAA on policy matters relating to entitlement to high cost leases. As of 31 December 1976, there were ten high cost leases (annual rent and utilities exceeding $10,000) and 26 other Government leases, as follows:

3/ SECDEF msg 092141Z Jul 76.

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Country	High Cost	Low Cost
Argentina		2
Bolivia		2
Brazil	3	
Colombia		3
Costa Rica		2
Dom Rep		1
El Salvador		10
Guatemala	1	1
Honduras		1
Panama	1	4
Uruguay	1	
Venezuela	4	
Total	10	26

(U) Budget and Fiscal - Joint Headquarters. Fund availability for the last half, FY76, and the transition quarter (FY7T) was adquate to finance all programmed activities at levels which permitted full mission accomplishment. For the first quarter, FY77, or the last three months of 1976, funding was also adequate, as reflected by the following summary, expressed in thousands of dollars:

Headquarters Activity	FY 1977 Funding Program	Expenses 1 Oct-31 Dec 76	Percent Obligated
Joint Staff	$ 687.3	$181.4*	26
SCN Radio & TV	288.9	115.5*	40
LAMA (MAP)	78.4	20.5	26
USSOUTHCOM News	72.6	18.4	25
Public Affairs	59.2	15.1	26
LATAM Cooperation	15.0	0.8	5
CINC (Lim .012) Contingency	1.3	0.0	0
Total	$1,202.7	$351.7	29

*Includes pre-paid services for entire FY77

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INTELLIGENCE

U ~~(S/NFD)~~ General (U). (b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3.3(b)(1)

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3.3(b)(1)

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3.3(b)(1)

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3.3(b)(1)

DIA

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3.3(b)(1)

DoS

FOIA 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(3); 10 U.S.C. §424

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(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3.3(b)(1)

~~(C)~~ (b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3.3(b)(1) (U). (b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3.3(b)(1)

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3.3(b)(1)

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3.3(b)(1)

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3.3(b)(1)

DIA

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3.3(b)(1)

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3.3(b)(1)

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3.3(b)(1)

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3.3(b)(1)

FOIA 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(3); 10 U.S.C. §424

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(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3.3(b)(1)

~~(U)~~ (b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3.3(b)(1)

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3.3(b)(1)

(U) (b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3.3(b)(1)

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3.3(b)(1)

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3.3(b)(1)

FOIA 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(3); 10 U.S.C. §424

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FOIA 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(3); 10 U.S.C. §424

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3.3(b)(1) (U). (b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3.3(b)(1)

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3.3(b)(1)

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3.3(b)(1)

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3.3(b)(1)

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424 Sec. 3.3(b)(1)

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OPERATIONS

~~(C)~~ U JCS Joint Exercise Scheduling Conference (U). The JCS Worldwide Scheduling Conference was held at the Pentagon during the period 26-30 January 1976. The purpose of the conference was to finalize the projected FY-77 JCS exercise schedule and reconcile the schedule with the exercise budget and to address in a general way the FY-78 exercise program. USCINCSO did not suffer any cuts in FY-77 appropriations. Exercise BIFF FURY I was funded at 1.2 million dollars in airlift funds and $78,000 and $80,000 in Air Force and Army exercise funds respectively. Exercise CONDECA AGUILA VI was funded for $50,000 by the Army.

(U) OAS Observer Mission Support-El Salvador/Honduras (U). USSOUTHCOM was tasked to provide three field grade observers for the Organization of American States duties in El Salvador and Honduras 1/ and four helicopters with crew and appropriate maintenance personnel 2/ for mission support of the entire OAS contingent for an unspecified period of time. Within a month of its initiation, the personnel requirements were reduced to two observers, and shortly thereafter the requirement for four helicopters was reduced to two. Throughout the rest of the year the mission was extended piecemeal with the final extension carrying up to and including 15 January 1977. With JCS approval, crews and observer personnel were rotated at the discretion of the command. During the course of the mission, it was determined that flight-following communications were needed in excess of that which could be provided by the armed forces of either country or by the local civil aviation agencies. A team of two communications personnel was provided initially for duty in Honduras. 3/ Location was later changed to El Salvador because of better transmission wave propagation. One UH-1H helicopter crashed during the mission seriously injuring the pilots. 4/ The crew chief and other passengers escaped with minor cuts, bruises and other injuries. The aircraft was a total loss.

1/ JCS 031452Z Aug 76.
2/ JCS 040227Z Aug 76
3/ JCS 161523Z Oct 76.
4/ USCINCSO 082305Z Dec 76.

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AUTOMATED SYSTEMS

(U) Training. The Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) training provided by the Air Training Command at Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi continues to be used. During the year, two Automated Systems Division (ASD) personnel attended the WWMCCS Systems Analyst Course, one attended the Introduction to Programming and Utility Software (WWMCCS) Course, one attended the Worldwide Data Management System Administrator Course, and one attended the Worldwide Data Management System Users Course.

In April, a Mobile Training Team from Keesler Technical Training Center provided a 2-week training program on the Deployment Reporting (DEPREP) System and the Joint Operational Planning System (JOPS). The course was attended by various personnel from SCJ3 and SCRM.

In July, a computer operator was sent TDY to Alaskan Air Command for two weeks of on-the-job training related to operating the Honeywell H716 computer.

In October, a programmer spent a week at USREDCOM for training related to the Worldwide Data Management System (WWDMS). WWDMS will be used to support USSOUTHCOM-unique automated systems which will be resident on the WWMCC H6000 host computers at the Aerospace Defense Command (ADCOM) and the US Readiness Command (USREDCOM).

USSOUTHCOM personnel continued to attend automated data system courses provided by the Department of Defense Computer Institute at Washington, D.C. Throughout the year, five officers attended the Computer Orientation for Intermediate Executives Course, four attended the Computer Support for WWMCCS Course, and one attended the Introduction to Technology Course.

In November, the WWMCCS Remote Terminal became operational. This provided access to the Computer Directed Training System. As of the end of the year, 15 USSOUTHCOM personnel were enrolled in courses included in that system.

(U) Software Systems Development and Maintenance. The systems maintained by ASD can be categorized as ASD Support Systems, Intelligence Data Handling Systems (IDHS), Command and Control Systems, Military Assistance Program Systems, and Other.

(U) ASD Support Systems. A great deal of time was spent developing and implementaing documentation and programming standards. The programming standards developed deal mainly with standard coding conventions for program and data file identification, determination of the minimum essential components of a system, and utilization of centralized storage facilities

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for those components. The primary objective of this effort was to simplify transition of programmers from one system to another. Corollary benefits included better control of tape and disk pack inventories and utilization.

In conjunction with the standardization project, an Automated Manual Development and Maintenance System was developed to assist in writing and maintaining system documentation. The primary benefit in this system is time saved when changing existing documentation. An additional but not insignificant, consequence of implementing this system is that all system documentation is now in a standard format.

In the process of preparing for the installation of the WWMCCS Remote Terminal, a large number of supporting manuals and documents was accumulated. In order to manage this library (preclude excess acquisition, insure that sufficient quantities of needed documents are on hand, etc.) an Automated Document Management System was developed. The information provided by this system includes a master inventory of all documents/manuals on hand or on order, number of copies of each, and where the documents are stored. The system also produces a listing of documents by storage location which facilitates documentation inventories.

(U) Intelligence Data Handling Systems. A procedure agreement was made between Forces Command Intelligence Group (FORSIG) and USSOUTHCOM for the storage and maintenance of the Ground Forces Order of Battle (GOB)-Central and South America automated files. FORSIG provides ADP services including storage and retrieval in batch mode. USSOUTHCOM reviews, validates, and accepts full responsibility for maintaining the accuracy of substantive GOB intelligence. On 16 June, USSOUTHCOM accepted responsibilities on all countries according to the procedure agreement. Plans continued for the installation and maintenance of a GOB automated system on the Aerospace Defense Command WWMCCS computers. In October, programming efforts were started for this system (the on-line and batch-mode updates).

The existing Biographics System (BIOGS), which was essentially an "index" file containing references to storage locations for documents containing biographic data, was replaced by a Biographic Sketch (BIOSKETCH) System. The Biosketch System contains necessary data and format/print capability to print narrative biographic sketches on each individual included in the system.

The Document Storage and Retrieval System (DS&R) was discontinued.

The Special Security Officer (SSO) Microfilm Index System was discontinued.

(U) Military Assistance Program System. This system was turned over to the 193d Infantry Brigade Data Processing Service Center in February.

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(U) Command and Control. A small Geolocation Codes System was developed. It involves maintenance of a file containing all Geolocation Codes and related data in USSOUTHCOM's area of interest. Report capability consists of a listing of these codes and the associated data in Geolocation Code sequence.

(U) Other. Plans have been made to discontinue the data processing support for the Headquarters Staff Roster. In the future, it will be produced on a Magnetic Tape Selectric Typewriter (MTST).

The Contraband System, developed and maintained to assist the 193d Infantry Brigade Provost Marshal's office in isolating individuals making "suspicious" purchases of appliances at exchange outlets, was discontinued.

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LATIN AMERICAN MILITARY AFFAIRS (LAMA)

SECURITY ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES BY COUNTRY:

~~(C)~~ U ARGENTINA:

The Argentine military, with the army in the vanguard, has governed the country intermittently during 13 of the last 45 years. In March, the responsibility of government was assumed by the military with all three commanders of the armed forces becoming members of the ruling junta. The junta under the leadership of the President, General Jorge R. Videla, has adopted a moderately conservative program under the rubric of "National Reorganization". Their priority aims are economic recovery and elimination of terrorist violence.

Political violence has been a feature of Argentine life for several years. Left-wing terrorism began in 1969 and over the years has been responsible for hundreds of political assassinations, kidnappings, and attacks against private property and military and police installations. In 1976 there were approximately 1,500 victims of terrorist or counter-terrorist activities.

With congressional sanctions enacted against Chile and Uruguay for alleged consistent human rights violations, Argentina has come under increasing scrutiny from the various human rights groups with resulting pressure on the U.S. Congress. After a November visit by Amnesty International and a U.S. congressman, speculation is running high that Congress will enact a sanction against Argentina in early 1977.

Major materiel purchases through FMS during 1976 have been UH-1H helicopters (2), and 3 destroyers; however, the majority of Argentina's FMS was spent on spare parts and components.

~~(C)~~ U BOLIVIA:

U.S. security assistance efforts in Bolivia continued to concentrate primarily on the completion of the five mobile regiments (TIPOs). Though delivery delays have hampered progress to some extent, this program is still scheduled for completion in FY 78. The military government headed by President (MG) Banzer remained firmly in control despite reports of increasing unrest among students and labor groups. [redacted] (b)(6) replaced [redacted] (b)(6) as COMUSMILGP, following the latter's departure in July.

LTG McAuliffe, USCINCSO, visited Bolivia during the period 26-28 January.

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

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U ~~(U)~~ BRAZIL:

Although the economy continued to grow, the country suffered from soaring inflation which required a stiffening of previously imposed austerity programs and resulted in major reductions or postponement for all military items. Additional factors combined and placed a strain on not only our diplomatic relations but also our U.S. military presence represented by the U.S. Delegation to JBUSMC. Numbered among these divisive elements were such things as U.S. congressional concern over human rights and the consequent restrictions on military training funds, the United States' dissatisfaction with the nuclear power arrangement which Brazil concluded with West Germany, the reduction of U.S. general/flag officer representation to the U.S. Delegation JBUSMC by two thirds, and the withdrawal of the offer of military equipment after contracts had been signed. On the positive side of the ledger, the Brazilian Army and Navy individually initiated actions leading to the purchase of residual rights to MAP-furnished equipment. This is the first arrangement of this nature to be contemplated within the LATAM region and is indicative of Brazil's growing self-sufficiency.

LTG McAuliffe, USCINCSO, visited Brazil during the period 4-10 April.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds were restricted to a token figure of $100,000 and an additional limitation was imposed which provided that the expenditure of this money would be used solely for purchase of training in support of "regional activities".

Major weapon system buys amounted to 4 UH-1H helicopters as well as ship and aircraft spares.

U ~~(U)~~ CHILE:

In the three years since the overthrow of the Allende government, the junta has made little progress in its goal of a more open society, although it appears to be firmly in control of the country. The junta seems to have determined to remain in power as long as necessary to accomplish the political and economic reconstruction of the country which appear to be long-term projects.

Inflation and a high unemployment rate have been major problems. The military is respected by the majority of the populace, however, the junta's state of seige machinery and its restrictions on press and intellectual freedom invoke widespread resentment. Since repression is alien to Chile's political heritage, most civilians desire to return to a civilian government in the near future.

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Foreign Military Sales to Chile were suspended during FY 75 as a result of Section 25 of the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) of 1974. The International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act of 1976 further prohibits furnishing MAP/FMS to Chile, except undelivered balances of FMS sales agreements which Chile had signed prior to 30 June 1976.

(U) COLOMBIA:

The political climate in Colombia remains basically the same as in the previous year in that there is continued dissatisfaction with President Lopez's economic policies along with growing terrorism and guerrilla activity. While the government declined any FMS credit in 1975, they did accept $19.6 million in 1976. This credit is broken down as $16 million for the Air Force with the balance going to the other Services. Major items of equipment to be purchased are observation helicopters, utility helicopters, and T-37 trainers. In addition, the Colombian Navy is working on an intensive program of ship transfers from the U.S. Navy in order to upgrade the patrol and defense capability of their own navy.

LTG McAuliffe, USCINCSO, visited Colombia during the period 15-17 September.

Due to the very satisfactory results of training received by the 200 graduating cadets of their military and marine academies, the Colombian government has decided to program this same training in future years at USARSA. If there is any problem of significance at this time with the Colombian military, it would be that of training. They are desirous of more training than their IMET allocation will justify. This may well mean that the government will have to pick up a greater share of the total training costs.

(U) COSTA RICA:

LTG McAuliffe, USCINCSO, visited Costa Rica during the period 23-25 August. His visit preceded by a month the disestablishment of the MILGP in favor of an Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC). The effective date of this change was 30 September, but in reality there was little change since the two personnel who were assigned to the MILGP remain to staff the ODC.

Costa Rica participated in the CONDECA exercise (EAGLE VI) held in Nicaragua in November, but only as an observer.

The government has shown interest in procuring some off-shore patrol craft and helicopters, and is pursuing prices for these items.

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u ~~(C)~~ DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:

Continued open friendship toward the United States, domestic political tranquility and economic growth characterized the year 1976. While the Balaguer administration has maintained remarkable stability and the support of the military, this stability has rested on the political skill of one man rather than developed political and governmental institutions. This complex, long-term problem may receive more attention as Balaguer approaches the end of his present term in 1978. Domestic economic problems were aggravated by the fall in sugar prices and increased petroleum costs. In addition, deficiencies in electrical energy production for Santo Domingo were a highly visible source of embarrassment for the Balaguer Administration. With the termination of grant aid and continued emphasis on economic development, modernization of the military has been limited by restricted defense expenditures. No military equipment of any significance is received into the armed forces' inventory without the express permission of the President to include disbursements for the purchase of all supplies and equipment.

LTG McAuliffe, USCINCSO, visited the Dominican Republic during the period 25-27 May 1976.

u ~~(C)~~ ECUADOR:

Increasing uneasiness over Peruvian military purchases and Peru's overall intentions spurred the government of Ecuador to increased modernization efforts during 1976. Unfortunately, U.S. deliveries of several promised items were delayed, resulting in some discontent in Ecuadorean military circles. Approval of an "impact" FMS case for anti-tank weapons in December alleviated this situation to some degree. The tuna season was relatively incident-free, due in part to Ecuador's desire for normalization of relations with the United States. Navy and Air Force modernization programs for items other than A-37 have yet to bear substantial fruit, and Ecuador continues to be plagued with generally obsolete equipment. Substantial purchases have been indicated for the near future.

LTG McAuliffe, USCINCSO, visited Ecuador during the period 25-27 February.

u ~~(C)~~ EL SALVADOR:

Of great concern to the government is the problem of the border dispute with Honduras. The OAS team that was sent in to monitor the border problem initially located in San Salvador. USSOUTHCOM was tasked to furnish helicopter support to the observer teams and after there was relative quiet on the border, one half of the OAS personnel moved to Honduras.

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In an attempt to upgrade military materiel, the Air Force has made an inquiry of the U.S. Air Force for the purchase of F-5s. In addition, the Army is completing a rebuild of eight howitzers in the Canal Zone.

LTG McAuliffe, USCINCSO, visited El Salvador during the period 7-9 June.

The Human Rights problem has received some attention in El Salvador as it is one of the Central American countries singled out by the Frazier Committee where suspected violations have occurred. El Salvador participated in the CONDECA Exercise (EAGLE VI) held in Nicaragua in November.

~~(C)~~ U GUATEMALA:

The question of Guatemalan territorial claims to Belize continued to affect U.S. security assistance programs to Guatemala. Aid in nation-building items increased as a result of the disastrous earthquake in February, and overall military relationships improved somewhat as a result of the rapid and effective U.S. military response to that disaster. But the Belize issue will continue to cloud our overall relations with Guatemala until it is finally settled. An increase in internal insurgency was noted during 1976, and has become an increasing source of concern to the Guatemalan military establishment. Guatemala participated in the CONDECA Exercise (EAGLE VI) held in Nicaragua in November.

LTG McAuliffe, USCINCSO, visited Guatemala during the period 24-26 August.

~~(C)~~ U HAITI:

In 1976 Haiti continued its evolution towards openness, rationality, respect for human rights, and a commitment to mobilize the resources of the country, to include the military, for developmental tasks. However, during this same period Haiti's institutional base remained fragile, its Presidential leadership continued to be subtly contested in the Palace and its administrative effectiveness hampered by procedural and budgetary constraints. An important and traditional component of political power--the Armed Forces--continued its modest training program centered upon improving their capability for search and sea rescue and for associated communications and logistics skills.

FMS credits, which allowed the government of Haiti to invest in more adequate marine safety equipment and training, has led to an increased readiness by the Armed Forces to undertake marine-rescue operations. The Armed Forces remain a critical ingredient of stability and a source of human resources for

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Haitian development. Resumption of International Military Education and Training Grant Aid has materially helped to reestablish a U.S. professional military influence and a corresponding Haitian responsiveness. In addition, the USDAO, Port au Prince, was approved for one NCO space on the USSOUTHCOM JMP to handle tri-Service security assistance matters.

LTG McAuliffe, USCINCSO, visited Haiti during the period 27-28 May 1976.

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~~(C)~~ HONDURAS:

The main area of concern during the year for Honduras was that of their continuing border dispute with El Salvador. Honduras signed the Mediation agreement along with El Salvador in Washington on 6 October. Honduras immediately ratified the agreement but El Salvador apparently is holding off until after the 1977 elections.

The Honduran Air Force received some major equipment items such as 5 of their 8 Super Mystere jets from Israel, 3 of their 10 F-86Es from Czechoslovakia, and 2 UH-1Bs on an FMS sale from the U.S. The purchase of the Super Mystere jets included a team of one pilot and four mechanics from Israel who are programmed to remain in-country for a period of two years.

LTG McAuliffe, USCINCSO, visited Honduras during the period 26-28 April. Honduras participated in the CONDECA Exercise (EAGLE VI) held in Nicaragua in November, but only as an observer.

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~~(C)~~ MEXICO:

Mexico is under the cognizance of USCINCSO solely for administration of security assistance matters. Since Mexico is not authorized a MILGP/MAAG, security assistance is a function of the Defense Attache Office.

In the past, Mexico has availed itself of certain traditional IMET-funded courses while generally declining to accept FMS credit. However, recent changes in Mexican Administration, military hierarchy and economic situation appear to have stimulated IMET and FMS credit interest.

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~~(C)~~ NICARAGUA:

In an attempt to upgrade the materiel used by the Armed Forces, President Somoza asked for approval of the sale of 6,000 M-16 rifles for his active forces and 3,000 each for the reserve forces. After much discussion, the U.S. State Department finally approved an export license for the first 6,000, but denied a license for the remainder. Additionally, the Air Force has asked for a price on 6 each A-37 aircraft to include a training package for pilot and mechanic personnel.

LTG McAuliffe, USCINCSO, visited Nicaragua during the period 9-11 June.

Under the leadership of COL Heberto Sanchez (Minister of Defense for Nicaragua) who served as President of CONDECA, the Nicaraguans volunteered to host the annual exercise (EAGLE VI) in their country. The exercise was held in late November in the northwest sector of the country where all the countries of Central America and the U.S. participated, either in an active or an observer status.

~~(C)~~ PANAMA:

Ongoing Panama Canal Treaty negotiations continue to be the overriding concern in any dealings with this country. A probable outgrowth of frustration surrounding this subject was scattered terrorist activities in the form of bombings. These actions appeared to be directed more toward property destruction than against personnel, but it is noteworthy that at least three of these incidents took place within the Canal Zone. A problem which continues to plague the Panamanian Government is the disastrous condition of the economy resulting from a lack of adequate governmental planning and leadership. Conditions for strife grow with each policy change and GEN Torrijos balances his problems with hope that a new treaty will be the much needed panacea. Against this backdrop, the MILGP must maintain a relatively low profile, consequently, action on new initiatives, such as the ten-year Force Development Plan for the Guardia Nacional, have been relegated to the back burner. The year was one of reduced activity for our U.S. military representatives in Panama. Panama participated in the CONDECA Exercise (EAGLE VI) held in Nicaragua in November, but only as an observer.

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U ~~(C)~~ PARAGUAY:

Paraguay continued to be controlled by the military where General Stroessner, as President and General of the Army, remains in complete control of the country.

To meet the statutory requirements of Section 104 of the 1976 International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act, President Ford authorized termination of MILGPs/MAAGs in eleven countries by 30 September 1976. Paraguay was one of the eleven countries affected, and the MILGP was reduced to three members who are assigned to the Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC). President Stroessner expressed his strong displeasure over the unexpected termination of the MILGP and said that he considered this unwelcome action against Paraguay a mistake.

Paraguay's modest security assistance was concentrated on spare parts to maintain equipment already on hand. No major items of equipment were purchased or delivered in 1976.

U ~~(C)~~ PERU:

Since the bloodless ouster of ex-President Velasco on 29 August 1975, Peru has been led by President (General) MORALES Bermudas. Under the President, the military government has expanded and accelerated the development of Peru's independent foreign policy and has brought some civilians back into the decision-making level of the Peruvian government.

Ongoing negotiations between Peru, Chile, and Bolivia and the visit of the Chilean MOD to Peru were favorable signs toward the lessening of the possibility of a conflict between Peru and Chile.

Impressions gathered the previous year, that Peru desires a new relationship with the United States, were reiterated during the past year. However, reported Peruvian purchases from the USSR and indications that Peru's future armament expenditures might divert resources from other higher priority purposes, tend to affect the views of the U.S. in considering future levels of U.S. assistance. As of 31 December 1976 no FY 77 FMS funds had been approved for Peru.

Inflation and devaluation of Peruvian currency were increasing domestic problems during the year, as well as were a large trade deficit, slowed productivity and unemployment. Most sectors of the economy were affected.

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The Peruvian military continued to express an interest in expanding the Personnel Exchange Program between Peru and the U.S. Final arrangements are being made to exchange officers at unit and Service School level. The possibility of establishing a helicopter training school in Peru, which was brought up in 1975, seems to have been temporarily shelved.

~~(C)~~ U URUGUAY:

This has been a year of political turmoil and setbacks in the area of foreign relations. On 13 August, the Uruguayan government was notified that the USMILGP was being terminated as of 30 September and U.S. military personnel were being reduced to three. This action was taken to meet the statutory requirements of Section 104 of the 1976 International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act.

Subsequently, in early September Uruguay was notified that all security assistance had been terminated by the Koch Amendment which was signed into law as part of the FY 1977 Foreign Relations and Related Appropriations Bill. Prior to the termination of security assistance Uruguay received 8 A-37 aircraft and 6 UH-1B helicopters. In addition to spare parts and components, Uruguay also purchased 25 T-34B aircraft.

In June, President Bordaberry was removed from office because he refused to sign institutional acts and in fact refused to resign. On 14 July Dr. Aparicio Mendez, first Vice President of the Council of State, was sworn in as President.

~~(C)~~ U VENEZUELA:

The major factor guiding Venezuela's activities during the past year was their continuing emergence in the international arena as a result of oil exploitation stemming from OPEC membership. This expansion has been reflected in political as well as economic matters and this can be readily seen in their nationalization of U.S. oil interests at the beginning of the period and the continued strong support for Panama in the negotiation of a new Panama Canal treaty. Military-to-military relations cooled slightly due to congressional restrictions on IMET and FMS funds; however, a major reorganization of the MILGP (discussed in last year's report) did provide for some increased contact at the Defense Ministry level since a MILGP officer now works within that headquarters and has daily contact with senior staff officers. The Venezuelans' acceptance of this concept is a major breakthrough and indicates an acknowledgement of the joint nature of planning and programming for a growing defense establishment.

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LTG McAuliffe, USCINCSO, visited Venezuela during the period 22-25 February.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds were restricted to a token figure of $100,000 and an additional limitation was imposed which provided that the expenditure of this money would be used solely for purchase of training in support of "regional activities".

Major weapon system buys amounted to 2 UH-1H helicopters as well as ship and aircraft spares.

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COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS

(U) Panama Area Telecommunications Center (PATCC). In April 1976, the TCC functions of the PATCC were terminated and transferred to the USSOUTHCOM TCC at Quarry Heights. 1/ The PATCC now functions solely as the automated relay for the eight Canal Zone subscribers, providing a more efficient operation of the record communications capability. On 1 September 1976, the PATCC was redesignated the Canal Zone Automated Relay (CZAR), as a result of a provisional reorganization of mission and functions. 4/

(U) Abandonment of the Tocumen Cable. On 30 June 1976, the Tocumen Cable was abandoned in place. 1/ The cable was installed under the provisions of Article XIV, Panama-US Aviation Agreement of 1949, and Note #145 from US Ambassador Davis to the Republic of Panama. The cable had provided over 27 years of communications service support in the form of air traffic control circuits between FAA Headquarters in the Canal Zone and the Control Tower at Tocumen International Airport, replaced by the new "Direccion de Aeronautica Civil (DA) Microwave System."

(U) Closure of the Army MARS Station. The Army MARS Station located at Corozal was deactivated due to inadequate utilization. 1/ The 7th Signal Command and FORSCOM concurred in the agency proposal to deactivate the station and action was taken to close the station effective 1 March 1976. Closure of the station will result in personnel reduction of two spaces and redistribution of the equipment. The RECIM Net and 193d Infantry Brigade (CZ) HF/SSB Stations will not be affected and will remain in operation at the Corozal HF Facility.

(U) Technical Control Improvement Program (TCIP). The TCIP was installed at Corozal Technical Control and completed on 25 May 1976, and there has been a marked improvement in communications reliability particularly in DCS Voice Communications. 1/ The old Technical Control at Corozal was de-installed in mid June 1976.

1/ CCNA-CZ-CO ltr, dtd 24 Sep 76, subj: Command Historical Activities Report

4/ CCNA-CZ-C ltr, dtd 12 Oct 76, subj: C-E Progress Report for 1-30 Sep 76

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(U) 193d Infantry Brigade (CZ) Telecommunications Center (TCC). In February 1976, the 193d Infantry Brigade (CZ) TCC was deactivated on a trial basis and all functions were transferred to the US Naval Station Panama Canal. 1/ USACC Agcy-CZ provides ten (10) enlisted personnel plus all material and reproduction costs derived for support of the 193d Infantry Brigade (CZ). The TCC was permanently closed on 29 May 1976 resulting in a reduction of fifteen (15) enlisted spaces. On October 1976, the TCC support provided for the 193d Infantry Brigade (CZ) was transferred from the US Navy TCC to the USCINCSO TCC at Quarry Heights, to facilitate the transfer of service and improve the USCINCSO TCC's increased mission responsibility, a second data subscriber terminal equipment (DSTE) was installed at Quarry Heights and activation on 30 November 1976. 2/ 3/

(U) Canal Zone Automated Relay UNIVAC 41811 Message Processor. The second UNIVAC 41811 communications processor and associated equipment was received in air shipments on 6 and 7 September 1976, installed by UNIVAC personnel, and turned over to USACEEIA for software testing on 22 September 1976. 4/ The project manager from the 7th Signal Command chaired a meeting with USACEEIA, UNIVAC, and USACC Agcy-CZ personnel. The CZAR no longer has a DCT-9000 for back up in the degraded mode, but does have the 41811 redundancy utilizing the old software package. USACEEIA is currently testing and debugging new software that should allow switching from one 41811 to the other without down time and should give full magnetic tape Standard Entry Exit System (SEES) capability. Activation of the new software package is pending testing and debugging of the software package developed by USACEEIA.

(U) AIA/Corozal Dial Telephone Exchange Consolidation. On 25 September 1976, the cutover of the Albrook Industrial Area (AIA) exchange was completed with minimal interference to the 638 AIA subscribers. 4/ As part of this project, the Corozal Dial Telephone Exchange (DTE) was reconfigured to accept all three (3) classes of telephone service and new telephone numbers assigned to all past and present Corozal subscribers. Prior to the cutover, all subscribers were provided with an

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1/ CCNA-CZ-CO ltr, dtd 24 Sep 76, subj: Command Historical Activities Report
2/ CCNA-CZ-C ltr, dtd 12 Nov 76, subj: C-E Progress Report for 1-31 Oct 76
3/ CCNA-CZ-C ltr, dtd 8 Dec 76, subj: C-E Progress Report for 1-30 Nov 76
4/ CCNA-CZ-C ltr, dtd 12 Oct 76, subj: C-E Progress Report for 1-30 Sep 76

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errata sheet and a supplement to the Telephone Directory which provided the new telephone numbers. An extensive publicity campaign was conducted to insure that all affected users were aware of the changes being made to the telephone system. The AIA DTE has been deactivated and USACC Agcy-CZ is awaiting final disposition instructions from higher headquarters.

(U) Satellite Earth Terminal for the Canal Zone. On 28 September 1976, US Army Communications Electronics Engineering and Installation Agency (USACEEIA) reviewed the limitations imposed by USAF manual AFM 127-100 on electro explosive ordnance, as stated in paragraph 3a of the C-E Progress Report dated 9 September 1976, and determined that the AN/MSC-46 satellite earth terminal can operate with a maximum forward radiated power of 1850 watts without creating a hazard to aircraft transporting or armed with electro explosive ordnance. 5/ Therefore, plans are proceeding forthwith to locate the AN/MSC-46 at Howard Air Force Base, adjacent to Building 726. 6/ The site survey has been completed and a request was submitted to the 24th Composite Wing at Howard Air Force Base requesting floor space in Building 726 be allocated for the technical control facility required to support the AN/MSC-46. This request was approved and site preparation for both the technical control and the AN/MSC-46 satellite earth terminal began in December 1976. 3/ The AN/MSC-46 satellite earth terminal arrived in the Canal Zone on 14 December 1976 after being airlifted by two USAF C5A Galaxy Aircraft from Hawaii. Activation date for the satellite earth terminal has been established as 1 March 1977. A third aircraft, a C-130B delivered the voice frequency multiplex equipment for the AN/MSC-46 on 29 December 1976.

~~(C)~~ VLF Antenna Array Failure. On 1 November 1976, the VLF antenna array at Naval Transmitter Facility Summit, Canal Zone, experienced structural failure necessitating securing the VLF transmitter. Shortly after the failure the LF transmitter at Naval Transmitter Facility Summit was activated to provide transmitter support in place of VLF for submarine broadcast. 7/ On 8 November 1976, Commander, Naval Telecommunications Command, advised that the Balboa VLF antenna system not be repaired due to prohibitive cost involved, that disposal be expedited for safety reasons, and that the Balboa VLF submarine broad-

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3/ CCNA-CZ-C ltr, dtd 8 Dec 76, subj: C-E Progress Report for 1-30 Nov 76
5/ USACEEIA 262259Z Sep 76, subj: Site Location for AN/MSC-46 SN 2
6/ DCA Five Year Plan 1977-1983, FY 77-83
7/ NAVCOMMSTA Balboa CZ 012212Z Nov 76

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cast be replaced by the LF systems at Balboa and Annapolis, Maryland. 8/ At the end of the calendar year, the status of the Balboa VLF system is still unknown pending a decision by the Chief of Naval Operations, expected early calendar year 1977.

(U) AFCS Scope Creek (Narrowband Evaluation) Team Visits. The Air Force Communications Service Scope Creek Team visited Albrook on three occasions during calendar year 1976. The mission of the Scope Creek Team was to evaluate the entire aeronautical system at Albrook Air Force Station and, where possible, improve its operational efficiency. The first visit was from 17 April - 22 May 1976. The initial visit identified numerous problems and led to a follow-on visit for the team to supervise the heli-arc welding of our log periodic antennas (AN/FRA-88) at the HF Transmitter Site and to provide additional technical expertise in solving maintenance problems with USAFSO 10 kilowatt amplifiers. The second visit was from 8-15 September 1976. The team provided the technical assistance on USAFSO 10 kilowatt amplifiers, performed a cursory look at USAFSO microwave system, and supervised the heli-arc welding of one antenna. The completion of this project was delayed by lightning damage to the RF transmission cable on one antenna. The welding team and the Scope Creek Team returned in December 1976 to complete their projects. Final operational tests indicated a much improved aeronautical system at Albrook Air Force Station.

(U) Antenna Maintenance Support of the Mission Radio System. The 1978th Communications Group is tasked, by USSOUTHCOM Regulation 105-4, to provide antenna maintenance support for the mission radio system. They are also tasked to provide limited radio maintenance support concurrent with antenna maintenance actions. During 1976, USAFSO personnel made visits to Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ecuador, Honduras, Guatemala, Peru, Paraguay, Uruguay, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic. USAFSO personnel were TDY approximately 100 days in support of the mission radio system. They made two trips to Argentina. The Guatemala visit was a result of the earthquake. Their visits ranged from scheduled maintenance, relocations, and installations to emergencies.

(U) Tactical Communications Element (TCE) Deployments. The Tactical Communications Element (TCE) deployed to Guatemala from 7 February - 19 March 1976, to support the disaster relief and reconstruction effort. They supported the Colombian Naval operation "Halcon Vista XI" from 11-23 March 1976. Communications support was provided to the US Army's

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8/ COMNAVTELCOM Washington DC 082332Z Nov 76

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civic action program to the San Blas Islands on 6-11 June 1976. The TCE supported a seach and rescue mission to Quito, Ecuador, from 25 August - 3 September 1976. To evaluate its mission effectiveness, a training deployment was made to Gamboa, Canal Zone, on 21-22 July 1976. At present, the TCE is deployed to El Salvador in support of an OAS mission. This deployment was initially made to Honduras on 18 November 1976, and transferred to El Salvador on 1 December 1976. The TCE has participated in several mobility and Command Post exercises in support of USAFSO and 24th Composite Wing OPLANS and provided the radio maintenance function in support of the antenna maintenance trips for the Mission Radio System.

(U) Howard Consolidated Telecommunications Center (TCC). Presently, the 24th Composite Wing/DC operates and maintains two TCCs at Howard Air Force Base and Albrook Air Force Station. However, in conjunction with Air Force units relocating from Albrook to Howard, a Communications-Electronics Implementation Plan (CEIP) was approved by CSAF/AFCS in April 1976 which called for consolidating the present TCCs into one TCC and relocating this new TCC into Building 703, Howard Air Force Base. Manpower savings resulting from this consolidation was estimated at 12 spaces. The CEIP, as presently ammended, calls for the acquisition of one high speed AUTODIN terminal (DCT 9300) to be homed off of the Corozal AUTODIN Switch, with a second low speed narrative terminal (Mode V) homed off a CONUS AUTODIN Switch. This will allow for the dual homing capability required by HQ TAC. In April 1976, milestones were established to allow for the orderly activation of the new TCC and deactivation of the two existing TCCs without degradation of service to all units presently served by the Howard/Albrook TCCs. All plans were based on the installation of in-house cables in Building 703 beginning 1 January 1977. During October - December 1976, this pacing factor had to be slipped as major construction problems associated with the rehabilitation of Building 703 delayed the turnover of 703 to the Air Force. Present plans call for installation of in-house cables and equipment racks to begin in April 1977 with an anticipated operational date of 1 August 1977.

~~(FOUO)~~ Emergency Relocation Site (ERS). Based on USCINCSO's decision to relocate the ERS from Fort Amador to the Howard Consolidated Command Post (Building 703), a meeting was hosted by 24th Composite Wing/DCX on 28 April 1976 to coordinate and establish tasking to allow for the timely relocation of the ERS communication equipment. USSOUTHCOM/SCCE was specifically tasked to relocate the WECO 306 and the USSOUTHCOM WWMCCS terminal. USACC Agcy-CZ will provide all engineering support, while Air Force will supply all secure equipment associated with teletype and data circuits. 24th Composite Wing/DCX will monitor the time phasing of the relocation milestones and will include the ERS fixed communication equipment in its documentation records. All action concerning the ERS relocation is dependent on the completion of Building

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703 by the contractor. Originally, the Beneficial Occupancy Date (BOD) which would allow Army and Air Force installation teams access of Building 703, was 1 January 1977 with an operational date of 30 April 1977. Due to major construction problems associated with Building 703 this BOD has slipped to 30 April 1977. New operational date of the ERS is sometime after 1 August 1977.

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PUBLIC AFFAIRS

~~(FOUO)~~ General (U) United States and International news media continued to focus their attention on the local area, due to high interest in ongoing Panama - U.S. Treaty negotiations over the Panama Canal. With the treaty a major Presidential campaign issue, the volume of visits by news representatives maintained a high level throughout the year, with more than 100 press visitors to the command, a significant increase over the estimated 80 visitors in the previous year. Newsmen were provided unclassified briefings on the command, and were assisted in their coverage of command activities.

(U) USSOUTHCOM dispatched a Public Affairs team to Guatemala on 4 February 1976 to cover command disaster relief activities following a disastrous earthquake which struck that country. The five-man reporter-photographer team provided highly effective news and photographic coverage, which was released in-country, in the Canal Zone, and in the U.S., through the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs. The team was headed by the Deputy USSOUTHCOM Public Affairs Officer, who also established a press center for effective support to the large number of press representatives giving direct coverage to the disaster. The USSOUTHCOM team returned to the Canal Zone on 5 March 1976.

~~(FOUO)~~ The sensitive local situation created by the ongoing treaty negotiations created the potential for increased disturbances in Panama which might make travel into and within the country hazardous to U.S. personnel. On several occasions it was necessary to utilize the facilities of the Southern Command Radio and Television Network to broadcast movement limitation announcements. Accordingly, on 12 August 1976, USSOUTHCOM Regulation 360-4 was published which delineated procedures to be followed in determining the form, frequency and content of announcements on traffic congestion and/or demonstrations which might be taking place. Procedures for coordination and clearance of announcements with pertinent US agencies were established. Ultimate approving authority for the airing of any announcements is USCINCSO. However, requests for announcements may be initiated by any member of the Panama Review Committee (PRC).

(U) On 9 December, the Information Coordinating Subcommittee (ICS) completed a revised ICS Charter which more clearly defined the purposes and operational procedures of the ICS. The revised charter was submitted to the PRC for approval.

~~(FOUO)~~ The Panamanian press, primarily the government-controlled Editora Renovacion group, continued with its virulent campaign against the U.S. presence in the Canal Zone. These diatribes, without foundation, created the potential for serious incidents, and were of concern to the PRC. The PRC, in July, gave guidance to the ICS that false allegations of US

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actions published in Panamanian media be refuted promptly. Accordingly, on 24 July, the ICS established the following basic procedures: the Agency with primary interest would be responsible for preparing a proposed response to published false allegations of US actions and would coordinate it with the other ICS principals. Releases intended for use on SCN Radio & Television would be submitted, on a case by case basis, to the USSOUTHCOM PAO for consideration.

(U) In spite of numerous anti-US actions by the Panamanian press, Panamanian media continued to be receptive to using news material about USSOUTHCOM and its component commands.

(U) USSOUTHCOM Community Relations Program.

(U) The purpose of the USSOUTHCOM Community Relations Program is to increase awareness and understanding in Latin American of the Command and its mission and to foster good relations, on mutually acceptable terms, with the public that members of the Command meet.

(U) During the year there was a marked reduction of Civic Action/Community Relations (CA/CR) projects undertaken by USSOUTHCOM and its components in the Republic of Panama. As a result of increasing opposition by the Panama National Guard (PNG) of USSOUTHCOM CA/CR activities in Panama, USSOUTHCOM Master Policy No. 33 was promulgated in January 1976 which required requesting groups to obtain prior approval from the PNG. This had the effect of severely limiting CA/CR activities in Panama because PNG permission was seldom sought by prospective recipients nor was it often given by the GN.

(U) USSOUTHCOM did not participate in any of the Panamanian regional fairs in 1976 vice four in 1975 because of PNG antipathy to such participation. After the PNG reversed the formal OCU Fair invitation in January 1976, no further invitations were received.

(U) Upon request of the PNG, relayed through USMILGP Panama, USSOUTHCOM provided trailers, trucks, and 1/4-ton vehicles for the traditional Panamanian pre-Lenten Carnival.

(U) A total of 51 CA/CR projects were completed by USSOUTHCOM and its components in Panama. Many were carried over from the previous year, since very few new projects were originated for lack of formal PNG approval. Those projects completed included assistance to orphanages and schools, community development and public health programs, and aerial and sea transportation of personnel, equipment, and supplies. All were carried out in cooperation with USAID, Ministries of the Panamanian Government, the Panama Canal Company, and various social welfare/charitable agencies.

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(U) There was no official USSOUTHCOM Christmas Program because blanket PNG approval was not given to continue hosting Christmas parties to about 70 traditionally supported Panamanian organizations. In December the GN agreed to consider requests for parties on a case-by-case basis. This occurred too late to implement an effective USSOUTHCOM program and only one officially approved party was given on 16 Dec at Juan Diaz orphanage in Anton where about 400 children enjoyed a USSOUTHCOM J-3 Directorate-sponsored party.

(U) The 79th US Army Band and the 776th US Air Force Band performed 80 concerts and engagements for Public Affairs purposes in 11 Latin American countries. They had an estimated audience of over 450,000 people, not including performances recorded for TV purposes for which the audience cannot be accurately estimated. The two bands performed numerous concerts and engagements in the Canal Zone for official military and community related functions.

(U) The 193d Inf Bde (CZ) Parachute Team performed in two countries before an estimated audience of 6500. This was down considerably from seven countries in 1975. This reduction was caused by a shortage of TDY funds for the parachute team and increased mission essential training requirements of the team's parent unit, the 3d Battalion, 7th Special Forces Group (Abn).

(U) In Oct 1976, C-130 Special Assignment Airlift Movement (SAAM) Airlift came under the Armed Services Industrial Fund (ASIF). This resulted in USSOUTHCOM programming and funding SAAM flying hours for Public Affairs purposes for the first time. Initially, the availability of Army funds needed to support USSOUTHCOM SAAM requests was uncertain. However, funds were made available and no Public Affairs activities requiring SAAM airlift were curtailed as a result of ASIF requirements.

(U) Southern Command Television Network (SCN-TV) Operations.

SCN-TV marked its 20th year of service to the command by providing entertainment and information programming from the American Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS) and local originations. The number of restricted programs in the AFRTS film package remained high, and SCN-TV was the most heavily restricted AFRTS outlet in the world. Continued receipt of the all black and white "unrestricted" programming along with material from the permanent film library allowed SCN-TV to maintain its average of 70 hours on the air per week.

Local live and videotape programming in support of command information objectives continued to play an important part in SCN-TV production. Spot announcements promoted such themes as America's Bicentennial, "Learn Spanish" lessons and command activities/services. News inserts increased during 1976. During the Christmas holidays seasonal music fillers featuring the Air Force Band and Chorus were aired as time allowed. One 30-

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minute special presented a noted military alcohol and drug abuse speaker; another was the Air Force Band's Fourth of July musical variety show. Panel discussions were televised on such diverse topics as smoking awareness and Black History Week. SCN-TV also continued "Que Pasa?", a five-minute, prime-time interview show whose objective is to keep the community abreast of interesting local activities and personalities. Due to manning decreases, "Que Pasa?" airings were cut from five to three per week.

During 1976, SCN-TV aired 13 sports events and six special shows live via satellite; some were funded by SCN. They were: Rose Bowl, Orange Bowl, Super Bowl, NCAA Basketball Championship, first game of the World Series, Auburn-Tennessee (Football), Dallas-St. Louis (Football), Michigan-Ohio State (Football), Pittsburgh-New England (Football), Baltimore-Dallas (Football), Washington-Philadelphia (Football), NFC Championship and AFC Championship. The six specials were: NBC's Glorious Fourth, the four Presidential/Vice Presidential debates and Election night returns.

Television news underwent many changes in 1976. Newscasts continued at 1800 and 2100 each night supplemented by sign-off headlines. Dateline, the 1800 show, consists of world news, Spanish news, sports and weather. Chronicle replaces Dateline each Sunday night, and is a 40-minute recap of the week's news. This program serves many military personnel who spend considerable time in the field and cannot listen to the news on a daily basis. Focus, the 2100 production, is a one-person show which features world news, expanded local coverage and sports.

Despite heavy manpower reductions, an improved news set permitting better use of chromakey (for slides) was introduced in August. Its design included individual news modules, and a vacu-form panel wall with the SCN news logo for the background.

The year 1976 also saw the greater introduction of the ABC video cassette service via UPI-TN into the Dateline, Chronicle and Focus newscasts. This service includes the ABC Evening News with Harry Reasoner and Barbara Walters and a daily electronic feed from New York. In December, SCN-TV began using a second video cassette service from CBS via AFRTS-LA. Its future is still being evaluated. Other news services to which SCN subscribed included United Press International (UPI) and the Associated Press (AP). The contract for local processing of color film was renewed with SosaScope, S.A. and a contract for news filming services was continued.

The first female military broadcaster also appeared on the air in April when an Army Specialist assumed duties as Dateline sports reporter and Focus anchorperson.

(U) Southern Command Radio Network (SCN Radio) Operations.

SCN radio continued its operation throughout the year with little change in programming philosophy. SCN-FM and SCN-AM form USSOUTHCOM's 24-hour-per-day, seven-day-per-week outlets for information and entertainment through programming provided by the American Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS) in Los Angeles and Washington, and local originations.

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The network provides news from the major US radio networks every hour on AM and six times during the FM broadcast day. In addition, SCN-AM provides special events and public affairs programming from the network on a regular basis, and music programming encompassing a full spectrum of listener appeal.

In September 1976, the live Countrypolitan show was deleted and replaced with Soundtrack America. This new live show, which is aired Monday-Friday from 1630-1800, presents a wide variety of command information and music during afternoon drive-time. It is followed by a full half-hour of network news and commentary.

A critical manning shortage caused SCN-AM & FM to begin daily simulcast operations from midnight-0500 in October 1976. SCN-FM's fully automated system was coupled directly with the AM transmitter facility, and has enabled the station to continue 24-hour service without the physical presence of a broadcaster during this time.

SCN-Radio, along with SCN-TV, was effectively utilized throughout the year to provide public service and emergency announcements. In August, false rumors about an impending tidal wave caused public service. SCN radio announcements clarified the situation and calmed the public. Panamanian student demonstrations in September created a tense situation over a two-week period. The USSOUTHCOM Public Affairs Office furnished traffic advisories and personnel movement limitation announcements and the public was kept fully informed of the potential hazards of travel into Panama.

In an effort to provide valuable voting material and fully cover the election campaign, SCN-AM carried all four presidential/vice presidential debates. Radio satellite feeds were also used as back-up audio feeds for the live presentations on SCN television. The network operated in the same manner on election night.

(U) Southern Command News Operations.

The Southern Command News is the official command newspaper for USSOUTHCOM and its component commands. It is collocated with the Southern Command Radio and Television Networks at Fort Clayton. Command supervision and policy direction of the newspaper is by USSOUTHCOM Public Affairs Officer.

The Southern Command News continued established policy of providing a balance of local, national and international news and features as it supported the command/internal information programs of USSOUTHCOM and component commands. Primary emphasis was on publication of news material about local command activities furnished by military information offices. Material about U.S. Military Group activities also received high priority.

Personnel losses, lack of replacements and the medical evacuation of one newspaper staffmember forced reduction of the publication's size to 16 pages on 1 October 1976. Manning problems have also hindered the news-

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paper's modernization process (upgrading of content and new design) which was to have occurred this year.

The Southern Command News, in conjunction with the radio and television stations, began a "Latin American Program" in late 1976. It encourages reader interest in Latin American history, customs and travel opportunities.

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LEGAL AFFAIRS (LA)

(U) Relations With Panama. The Special Assistant for Legal Affairs Office continued to render legal opinions and advice on numerous matters affecting the United States presence on the isthmus. These included incursions into the Canal Zone by demonstrators; changes in the Panamanian labor code which would provide for greater ease in discharge of workers by employers; change of status of American military personnel living downtown; 1936 and 1955 treaty provisions for purchase of commissary goods in the Canal Zone by American military personnel living in Panama; transfer of antiquities to the Government of Panama; and landing of allied military aircraft at Howard in lieu of Tocumen Airport.

(U) Relations with Canal Zone Government (CZG) and Other United States Agencies. This office continued to represent the Commander in Chief (CINC) on the Canal Zone Child Abuse Committee, with numerous cases and problems resolved. This office worked with components and CZG on problem of potential strike by Canal Zone bus service; monitored and reviewed a new regulation on exchange privileges for United States Agencies; and provided numerous legal opinions as to the extent of privileges.

(U) Relations With Other Latin American Countries. An extensive presentation at the 1976 Military Advisory Group (MILGP) Commanders' Conference offered new developments in the law affecting MILGP operations. Numerous problems of Foreign Police Training were resolved. Legal assistance officers visited two MILGPs. There was extensive updating of Country Files. Numerous restrictions on Foreign Military Sales, especially in the Southern Cone countries, continued to be addressed. Claims losses, insurance requirements and employment contracts were among the issues resolved in rendering legal aid to the MILGPs.

(U) United States - Republic of Panama Treaty Negotiations. The Special Assistant for Legal Affairs continued to advise and perform liaison concerning the ongoing United States - Republic of Panama Treaty negotiations, and journeyed to Washington for this purpose. In addition, extensive meetings were held with members of the United States technical negotiating team during several visits by that team to Panama.

(U) Other Legal Matters. Extensive service was provided the command on voting activities under the Hatch Act; This office provided notary service for voters and others requesting notarization of official documents. Research and legal opinions on conflict of interest and the ongoing law of the sea problem were prepared. A new United States Southern Command Regulation on conflict of interest was written and published. Another regulation on the law of war has been prepared and staffed. A subject index to Panama Review Committee (PRC) notes was accomplished and offered for use of the staff. The judge advocate officers of this office participated on an as available basis as summary court-martial and individual defense counsel for components. The Assistant Legal Advisor and Chief Legal Clerk attended the annual Internal Revenue Service Armed Forces Tax Course, and provided assistance to US Southern Command personnel on preparation of individual tax returns.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADP	Automatic Data Processing
ADCOM	Aerospace Defense Command
AFOSI	Air Force Office of Special Investigation
AFRTS	American Forces Radio and Television Service
APO	Army Post Office
ASD/ISA	Assistant Secretary of Defense/International Security Affairs
AUTOSEVOCOM	Automatic Secure Voice Communication
CASP	Country Analysis and Strategy Papers
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
C-E	Communications Electronics
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CINC	Commander in Chief
CINCLANT	Commander in Chief, Atlantic Command
COMUSAFSO	Commander, US Air Forces Southern Command
COMUSMILGP	Commander, US Military Group
COMUSNAVSO	Commander, US Naval Forces Southern Command
CONDECA	Central American Defense Council
CONPLAN	Operation Plan in Concept Format - Concept Plan
CONUS	Continental United States
COPECODECA	Permanent Commission of the Central American Defense Council
CPX	Command Post Exercise
CY	Calendar Year
CZ	Canal Zone
CZG	Canal Zone Government
DA	Department of the Army
DATT	Defense Attache
DAST	Disaster Area Survey Team
DCO	Dial Central Office
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DOD	Department of Defense
EDA	Excess Defense Articles

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FAA	Federal Aviation Agency
FAA	Foreign Assistance Act
FBIS	Foreign Broadcast Information Service
FDRC	Foreign Disaster Relief Coordinator
FM	Frequency Modulator
FMS	Foreign Military Sales
FMSA	Foreign Military Sales Act
FY	Fiscal Year
GN	Guardia Nacional (National Guard)
GOP	Government of Panama
HIS	Honeywell Information System
HUMINT	Human Source Intelligence
IAAFA	Inter-American Air Forces Academy
ISA	International Security Affairs
ISO	Internal Security Office
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JMP	Joint Manpower Program
JOC	Joint Operations Center
JOPS	Joint Operations Planning System
JSCP	Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan
JSOP	Joint Strategic Objectives Plan
JTD	Joint Table of Distribution
LA	Legal Advisor
LATAM	Latin American
MAAG	Military Assistance Advisory Group
MAC	Military Airlift Command
MAP	Military Assistance Program
MAP-M	Military Assistance Materiel Program
MAP-T	Military Assistance Training Program
MI	Military Intelligence
MILGP	Military Group
MLO	Military Liaison Office
M&RA	Manpower and Reserve Affairs

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NAVCOMMSTA	Naval Communications Station
OAS	Organization of American States
OASD/ISA	Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense/ International Security Affairs
OPLAN	Operations Plan
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
PAO	Public Affairs Office
PCC	Panama Canal Company
POM	Program Objectives Memorandum
PRC	Panama Review Committee
RP	Republic of Panama
SAR	Search and Rescue
SCIATT	Small Craft Instruction and Technical Team
SCN	Southern Command Network (News)
SJS	Secretary Joint Staff
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
TIPO	Typical (regiment)
UCP	Unified Command Plan
USA CEEIA	US Army Communications Electronics Engineering and Installation Agency
USAFSO	United States Air Forces Southern Command
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USARSA	United States Army School of the Americas
USCINCSO	United States Commander in Chief Southern Command
USG	United States Government
USMAAG	United States Military Assistance Advisory Group
USMILGP	United States Military Group
USMLO	United States Military Liaison Office
USREDCOM	United States Readiness Command
USSOUTHCOM	United States Southern Command
VLF	Very Low Frequency
WWMCCS	Worldwide Military Command and Control System

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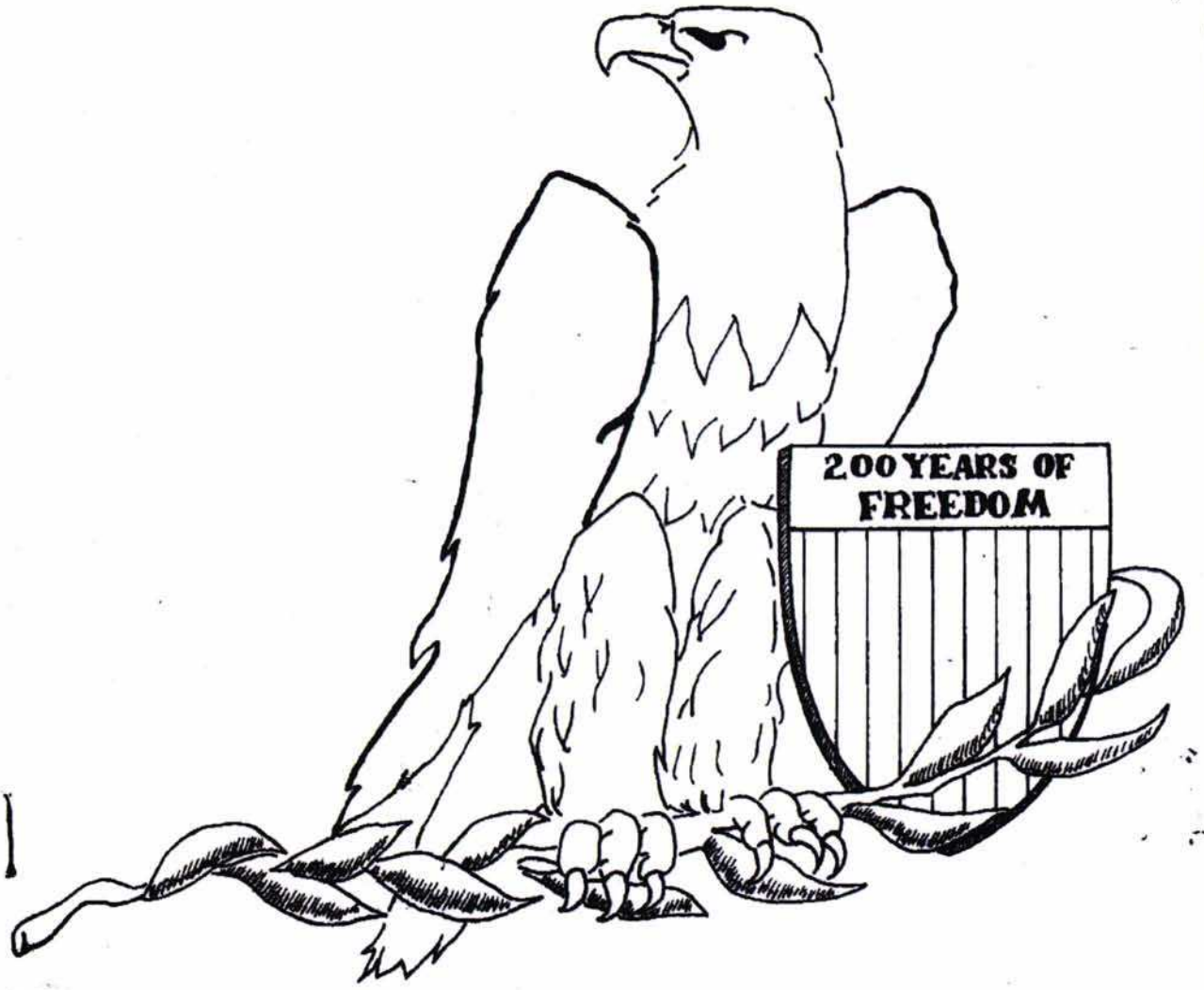

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